DAILY SENTINEL.

"I WOULD RATHER BE RIGHT THAN BE PRESIDENT."—Henry Clay.

VOL. II. RALEIGH, TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 4, 1866. NO. 102.

THE DAILY SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, State Printer.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The Sentinel is published every evening except Sunday, on the following terms:

For one month,	$1.00
For two months,	2.00
Three months,	3.00
Six months,	5.00
Semi-Weekly Sentinel one year,	5.00
" " " six months,	2.50
Weekly Sentinel, one year	3.00

A GOOD CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY!

By Purchasing Your Goods of

A. KLINE & CO.,

WILMINGTON STREET,

AT MRS. KRAMER'S OLD STAND.

OUR STOCK CONSISTS OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Ready Clothing,

FURNISHING GOODS

AND TOILET ARTICLES,

For Ladies and Gentlemen;

in fact everything any class in the community may require to complete their toilette or dress, all of which will be sold at greatly reduced prices.

We flatter ourselves that we cannot be undersold and assure you that we will sell goods TEN PER CENT CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER DEALERS IN THE CITY.

Call and examine our SUPPLIES, and thus satisfy yourselves. Our motto is

Quick Sales and Small Profits.

Thankful for the patronage of the past, we solicit its continuance, promising to make it the interest of buyers to deal with us.

A. KLINE & CO.

Sept 28-3m

DRY GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES

JUST received a Beautiful line of French Merino
EMPRESS CLOTH
PLAIN AND PLAID ALPACA,
AND ALL WOOL DeLAINE,
VERY CHEAP AT

A. KLINE'S

Oct 22-tf

NEW CLOAKS, from five Dollars and upwards, of the latest Styles, at

Oct 22-tf A. KLINE.

RICHMOND, CLOTHING MANUFACTORY.

1839 ESTABLISHED 1839

E. B. SPENCE, AGENT

MERCHANT TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,

OLD STAND,

No. 1300 Main St., Corner of 13th.

RICHMOND, VA.,

Has just received a Fine Assortment of Fall and Winter

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
AND VESTINGS,

which he is prepared to make up to order in the best style and at short notice.

He has also on hand a well selected stock of

Ready Made Clothing,

of his own manufacture made in this City under his own supervision. Shirts made to order and a good fit warranted.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods

n endless variety always on hand.

Call and see his Stock at No. 1300 Main St. Richmond, Va., before purchasing elsewhere.

Oct 15-3m

ANOTHER CASE.

OF those beautiful fashionable Cassimere HATS, Just received at

Oct 12-tf G. T. COOKE'S.

FOR RENT.

ONE of the most desirable residences in the City. For particulars, apply at

Oct 9-tf THIS OFFICE.

DAVIS & JONES,

Grocers and Commission Merchants,

RALEIGH, N. C.

We have just returned from the North with a large and complete assortment of Groceries, which we offer to the public, at wholesale and retail, at the

Very Lowest prices for Cash or Cotton.

The stock consists, in part, as follows:

SUGAR,—crushed, powdered and all grades of brown,
COFFEE,—Java, Laguyra and Rio,
GREEN and Black Teas,
SYRUP and Molasses,
CANDLES,
SPICES,
BACON,
PRIME LEAF LARD,
DRIED BEEF, and Beef-Tongues,
MESS PORK,
N. Y. PACKET Beef.

Cod-fish, Mackerel and Herrings, Prime Goshen Butter and Cheese, Snuff and Tobacco, a large and fine assortment of Cigars, Starch, Copperas, Alum, Salt Petre, best Durham Smoking Tobacco, &c.

A good assortment of Flour and Buckwheat.

WINES AND LIQUORS

of the best brands.

Bagging and Rope, Kerosene Oil, Shot No. 1 to 8, best rifle and gun powder and caps, Mason's Challenge Blacking.

We respectfully invite the public to call and examine our stock.

Oct 26-3m.

FOR SALE.

A FINE HORSE, BUGGY AND HARNESS.—Apply to C. W. D. Hutchings, Raleigh, or the undersigned, four miles West of Raleigh,

Oct. 31—tf W. S. TUCKER.

WANTED.

BY A YOUNG LADY, thoroughly educated and experienced, a situation to teach the English Branches and Music in some private family or public school. Address,

TEACHER,
Nov 10-1w Enfield N. C.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

FIRST GRAND OPENING OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS FOR 1866!!!

OLD PRICES COMING TO TOWN!

JUST RECEIVED, AND NOW OPENING:

10,000 YARDS BEAUTIFUL

FALL AND WINTER

CALICOS,

and will be sold from 12½ to 25 cents.

COME TO

CREECH'S

TO BUY YOUR CALICOS.

OLD PRICES REACHED THE CITY,

12,000 yards of Ladies beautiful DRESS GOODS, embracing the novelties of the season, and will be sold cheap enough to insure sale.

CREECH'S

is the place to buy your dress goods. Don't pass by.

Just received 6,800 yards goods for Men's, Boys and Children's WINTER WEAR,—the best assortment in the City. I tell you Creech's is the place to come to buy your goods. And still they come.

Just received a large and fine assortment of

LADIES' CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,

the new styles for 1866, just the goods the people want. I want you to come to Creech's to buy your CLOAKS AND SHAWLS, already commenced coming in, LADIES' TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED HATS & BONNETS, the TURBEN, the GLADIATOR and the CENTRAL PARK, a different shape from last season, and will have a good assortment in a few days.

Make up your mind to come to CREECH'S to buy your Hats.

JUST IN TIME,

I told you prices had to come down.

SHOES! SHOES!! SHOES!!!

Just received 4,000 pair Men's, Boys,' Ladies,' Misses and Children's shoes, bought at the largest trade sale in New York, and will be sold at reduced prices.—No mistake, CREECH'S is the place to buy your Shoes.

PRICES ALREADY REDUCED.

Just received a good assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, which will be sold at prices to meet the hard times. Sugar, 12½ to 20; Rio Coffee 25 to 33½. Just as well to make up your mind to come to CREECH'S, you can't do any better, don't say you won't come, but say you will come.

Just received a good assortment of CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE, which will be sold at prices cheap enough to keep you from being scared. Come to CREECH, he will treat you right, etc.

I now take the pleasure to inform the people that I have one among the largest and most complete stocks of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods ever brought to Raleigh before or since the war.

And I tell the people whether I struck the nail on the head or side ways, I struck my goods so, and I say to you as I said last season, that I will sell them as cheap as Yankee, Jew or Gentile, cost Houses not excepted, that has paid for his goods or ever expects to pay for them. You will always find me ready and willing to treat you right at R. Smith's Building, corner of Fayetteville and Hargett Streets.

A. CREECH,

Raleigh, Sept. 5-3m

Standard and Progress copy two weeks.

North State Iron and Brass Works.

THESE well known Iron Works are turning out all kinds of Mill Castings and wrought Mill Irons, also, every variety of one and two horse plows, and plow castings. The Stock of Farming implements now on hand and ready for delivery is very large, and consists in part of the following, viz:

500	No. 0 Plows,	(Richmond Patent.)
300	Self Sharpner do.	
200	No. 11	do. (William's Patent.)
100	No. 60	do. " "
50	No. 50	do. (Allen's ")
30	No. 1	One Horse Livingston Plows.
20	No. 2	Two Horse " "

10,000 lbs., all kinds of Plow Castings, together with Sinclair & Co's. Propeller Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, of various patterns, O'Ames' Shovels and Spades, Sam'l. W. Collins & Co's., Axes, and Cast Steel plows, Nova Scotia Grindstones, &c., &c.

We are also Agents for the Sale of every description of Agricultural Implements manufactured in the United States.

All kinds of Castings, Forgings, and repairing done neatly and upon short notice.

N. B. Wanted at once 100,000 lbs., old cast scrap Iron, for which we will pay liberally in cash, or exchange Plows or Plow castings.

B. P. WILLIAMSON, & CO.

Nov 21-tf

M. ROSENBAUM,

No. 16 Fayetteville St.,

WOULD respectfully call the attention of the public at large to his fine Stock of Gents ready made

CLOTHING,

WHICH HE IS NOW OFFERING

AT COST;

as he intends to change his line of business, and keep only *Ladies' Wear.*

White Skirts, Genuine English Underwear, and half Hose, and everything appertaining to a complete stock of GENT'S FURNISHING Goods constantly on hand.

Gent's and Boys Hats and Caps of all the fashionable styles.

Boots and Shoes

in great variety.

Gents fine Calf Boots at $4.00. Dont forget the place.

M. ROSENBAUM,

Nov 21-tf No. 16, Fayetteville St.

DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS!

LATEST NOVELTIES

IN Dress Goods, Cloaks, Shawls, Furs, together with a full stock of Flannels and Domestic Goods, and a full assortment of Ladies, Misses and Childrens

Shoes,

to be found at

M. ROSENBAUM'S,

No. 16, Fayetteville St.

Come one and all and examine his stock.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

ARriving almost daily.

Scotch Bottom and Double upper Calf Boots, serviceable and easy to the feet. No banjo work attachment to increase the cost.

Oct 12-tf G. T. COOKE.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

A BEAUTIFUL assortment just received and for sale low at WATSON'S PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.

Members of the Legislature, Visitors and citizens are invited to call at WATSON'S PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY, and hear of something to their interest.

J. W. WATSON.

Nov 21-tf

VALUABLE PLANTATION FOR SALE!

ON THE SECOND THURSDAY IN DECEMBER, that being the 13th day of the month, I will sell to the highest bidder, upon the premises, that desirable

COTTON PLANTATION,

lately owned, and resided upon, by Miss Elizabeth Hinton, dec'd.

The tract is situated on Neuse River, six miles East of Raleigh, on the Tarboro' Road, adjoining the lands of David Hinton. It contains

ELEVEN HUNDRED AND NINETY-FIVE ACRES, of land,—from THREE TO FOUR HUNDRED of which are cleared. About 100 acres are fine low grounds, not liable to over-flow. This is considered one of the best Cotton Plantations in the County, and the bottom land will always produce enough Corn to sustain it.

THE IMPROVEMENTS

consist of a handsome Dwelling House, containing seven rooms, located on a commanding site. There are three frame houses also on the premises, with two rooms each, and all necessary out-houses, cabins, barns, gin house, carriage house, &c.

As this land will be sold on the liberal credit of only one-third cash, the balance payable in one, two and three years, a rare opportunity is afforded to parties wishing to purchase a first-class farm.

Personal security will be required, and title will be with-held until the last payment is made.

NOTE.—This Land will be divided into three tracts, the House-tract 600 acres, another tract of 350 acres, and another of 245, plots of which may be seen at my office above Creech's Store.

W. R. MILLER,
Nov. 2—td Agent of Legatees.
Standard copy.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

SHALL NOT BE QUESTIONED!

THE UNANIMOUS VERDICT IS RENDERED

E. L. HARDING sold the best Clothing in North Carolina and now his successors

R. B. ANDREWS & CO.

Sell the same reliable fabrics—the most approved styles at

LOWEST PRICES;

all made up under the supervision of

HARDING, BALDWIN & CO.

NEW YORK.

The public generally are invited to call and see the

NEW ASSORTMENT OF
WINTER GARMENTS,
Now Opening.

PRICES LOW—quality and make unsurpassed, at

R. B. ANDREWS & CO'S,

Nov 29-tf Clothing and Furnishing House.

INFALLIBLE YEAST POWDERS.

Scientific men, who thoroughly understand the subject, concur with great unanimity in saying that nothing exerts such a deleterious influence against health as bad bread. The remedy is at hand in SIMPSON'S INFALLIBLE YEAST POWDERS, the value of which is thus certified:

RALEIGH, Aug. 24, 1866.

I have tested the Yeast Powders you manufacture and can recommend them as vastly superior to any other ever used by me. In addition to the lightness and sweetness of the bread, the powders are economical, as one-third the lard usually required will answer in the making of either loaf bread or biscuit. For pastries and cakes they are excellent.

VIRGINIA A. ORR.

The price of these powders per package is 25 cts. or 75 cts. per pound. To be had at **Wm. Simpson's** Confectionary Store, Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

RALEIGH, Aug. 23, 1866.

This is to certify that I have used Mr. Simpson's Yeast Powders and find them to be superior to any I have ever used. After trying them *once* no housekeeper will be satisfied without them.

MRS. S. D. HARRISON.

RALEIGH, Aug. 23, 1866.

I have tried Mr. Wm. Simpson's Yeast Powders and find them very good. L. M. TUCKER.

Aug. 31-tf.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR LEASE.

THE SUBSCRIBER DESIRES TO LEASE, FOR a term of years, his Farm, adjoining the town of Kinston.

It is well adapted to the growth of COTTON and CORN, and its proximity to the town secures abundant labor at all seasons of the year.

J. C. WASHINGTON.

Kinston, Oct. 31—tf
☞ Progress copy.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

$400 REWARD!

A PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency JONATHAN WORTH, Governor of North Carolina:

WHEREAS, it has been represented to me, that JAMES K. MORROW, late of the County of Cherokee, in said State, stands charged with the murder of Harlan A. Boone, of said County and State, and that the said Morrow is a fugitive from justice:

Now, therefore, in order that the said Morrow may be arrested and brought to trial, for said alleged murder, I, JONATHAN WORTH, Governor of said State, do issue this my Proclamation, offering the reward of FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS for his apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of Cherokee County.

In witness whereof, His Excellency, JONATHAN WORTH, Governor of said State, has hereto set his hand and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh, this 22d. day of November A. D. 1866.

JONATHAN WORTH.

By the Governor:
WM. H. BAGLEY,
Private Secretary.

DESCRIPTION:—

James K. Morrow, is about 6 feet high weighs about 190 lbs., auburn hair, hazel eyes, fair complexion, flat compressed mouth, sharp aqueline nose, about thirty years old, very slightly stooped shouldered, flat chested, rather prepossessing in his general bearing, but low and vulgar in his conversation, fond of liquor and very profane.

Nov 23-1m

Progress, Asheville News, and Greenville, Tenn., paper, copy 1 month and send *Bill* to the Executive office.

SITUATION WANTED.

A YOUNG LADY who has considerable experience as a teacher, desires a situation in a family or seminary. Address

COL. WM. BINGHAM,
Nov 29-2awlm Mebaneville, N. C.

CLOSING OUT SALE.

OF THE SEASON.

FOURTH AND LAST

GRAND OPENING

OF DRY GOODS

THIS FALL.

Having attended the closing Dry Goods auction sales in New York last week, and bought largely many of the Goods at over one hundred per cent. less than similar Goods early in the season, I am now prepared to offer the largest and best assortment of the season at fully 50 to 100 per cent. less than at any previous time this season.

I would also state the late purchases are far superior in quality, style and fabric to anything offered in this market this season.

I will also reduce the price of the present stock to correspond with the heavy decline in the price of all kinds of Dry Goods. You will now have an opportunity from the best and largest stock in Virginia at prices that cannot but please.

I will enumerate a few of the prices, that you may form some idea of what you can do.

You can buy good plain Colored Silks for $1, worth early in the season $1.50.

You can buy elegant Colored Silks for $1.50, worth $2.50 early in the season.

Can buy any Silk in stock for which we asked $2.50 to $3, for $1.75 to $2.

You can buy beautiful real Zaffetta for $3, worth $5 early in the season.

You can buy magnificent Rept and Cardea Silk, in solid colors, $3 to $3.50, worth early in the season from $5 to $6.

You can buy super Black Ground Silks, with colored embroidered spots, for $3.50. The same also in Colored Ground. These silks are the newest styles in market, and worthy the attention of the ladies.

You can buy Black Silks for $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2, 2.50, $3, $3.50. The same goods have been sold in this place this season from 50 cents to $1.50 per yard more money.

You can buy any kind of Silk at Smith's at a saving of from $5 to $10 per dress.

You can buy all wool Delaines, in all colors, at Smith's, for 50 cents. They are worth it in gold.

You can buy best and newest style of Delaines at Smith's for 25 cents; plain Colored Cashmeres at 25 cents; solid Colored Delaines, in brilliant figures, at 30 cents, worth 50 cents; good Empress Cloths in cotton and wool for 40 cents, worth 75 cents; 6-4 Alpaccs 50 cents, worth 75 cents to $1.

You can buy real all wool Rept Empress Cloth for 85 cents, worth $1.50

You can buy the finest Empress Cloth imported for, $1. I have sold such goods early in the season for 2.

You can buy real Velour Rept, a new thing, for $1.50, worth $2.50.

You can buy Elastine, best goods imported for the best trade, for $1.25, worth $2.

You can buy real French Merinos for $1 per yard, same goods cost me early in the season $1.35.

You can buy any kind of Dress Goods at Smith's as low as anywhere in this country.

You can buy the latest styles of Cloaks, Basquines and Paletots at Smith's, and save from $5 to $10.

You will find the best assortment of Shawls at Smith's, from $2.50 to $40.

You can buy the best Linen Handkerchiefs ever offered in this market for the price for 15, 16, 18, 20 and 25 cents.

The handsomest ladies' real Merino Scarfs ever seen, with broche ends, are at Smith's, prices from 75 cents to $2.

The best Blankets in Virginia for the money are at Smith's.

The best winter heavy Flannels can be found at Smith's.

The largest assortment of Cassimeres, Satinets, and pantaloon goods generally, is at Smith's.

Over 3,000 Knickties, pure silk and new style, at Smith's, for 25 cents each.

You can find the best all wool two-ply Carpets at Smith's for $1.25.

The celebrated reversible-feed, self-adjusting, tension Florence Sewing Machine is for sale at Smith's, who is general agent for Virginia and North Carolina.

It is to be hoped that all in want of goods in our line will give us a call. They will then have the proof of the above statements.

THOMAS SMITH,
25 Sycamore street.
Nov 29-tf Petersburg, Va.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the present General Assembly for the incorporation of the Rocky Mount Manufacturing Company.

Nov 28-1mlaw

UNIVERSITY.

THE annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the University of N. C. will be held in the Executive office on Monday the 10th inst. at 4 o'clock P. M.

CHAS. MANLY,
Dec 1-1w Secretary.

WARRENTON FEMALE COLLEGE,

WARRENTON, N. C.

REV. J. B. SOLOMAN, } Principals and Professors of
MAJ. JAS. H. FOOTE, } English, Ancient and modern Languages, and Mathematics.
MRS. J. B. SOLOMAN, } Matrons.
MRS. JAS. H. FOOTE, }
MRS. ——JONES, English Literature and Mathematics.
MRS. —— TAYLOR, " " "
and Composition.
MRS. STEED, Fine Arts.
CAPT. WEISS, Prof. of Music.

The first Session of this Institution will commence on Monday, the 14th. day of January, 1867, under new auspices. The Principals having purchased the entire grounds and buildings, are having the latter elegantly refitted and furnished anew for the reception of pupils.

Warrenton is one of the most pleasant towns in North Carolina, noted for its social, religious and literary advantages, accessible by Rail Road, possessing a healthful climate, surrounded by a wealthy, refined and thriving population.

In its appointments within, both in regard to instruction and boarding, they intend to make it take rank with the most respectable Female Colleges of our land.

Pupils will be allowed to attend such places of worship on Sabbath as their parents or guardians may prescribe. One of the teachers will always accompany young ladies to the house of worship.

Pupils will occupy their private rooms, while preparing their studies.

The Chapel, Parlors, Dining-room, Recitation rooms and chambers, are all under the same roof, neatly carpeted, well ventilated, and thoroughly warmed.

Debts cannot be contracted by the pupils without special permission from parents or guardians.

Competent Instructors will be placed in all the Departments.

Terms per Session of five months.

Tuition in all the higher English Studies,	$25.00
Primary Departments,	17.50
Ancient and Modern Languages, each	10.00
Music on Piano,	25.00
Use of Instrument	3.00
Music on Guitar with use of Instrument,	25.00
Music on Harp with use of Instrument,	35.00
Painting in Oil Colors,	20.00.
Painting in Water Colors,	10.00
Drawing, Embroidery, &c.,	21.00
Board, exclusive of lights and washing.	75.00

PAYMENT:—One half in advance, the other half at the close of the Session.

Pupils must furnish their own towels, and one pair of sheets each, and have their clothes well marked.

Every room is supplied with a fire place. From two to four young ladies only, will occupy one room.

Dec. 1-tf

Wilmington *Journal* copy.

BUGGY WHEELS!

BUGGY WHEELS!—A lot of Buggy Wheels, all sizes, and made in the best style, with Hickory Felloes and Spokes. Just received and for sale low, by

W. T. PLUMMER & CO.,
Nov 27-9t No. 10 Bollingbrook St.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO the present General Assembly for a Charter for Kittrells Springs Female College in the county of Granville.

Nov 28-1mlaw

WANTED!

A SITUATION as teacher by a young lady who instructs in the usual English, French and Music, and has had some experience. Good references given and required. A pleasant home is more of an object than a large salary. Apply to Miss ELEANOR MIDDLETON, care of Gen. J. B. Littlejohn, Louisburg, N. C.

Nov 30-3t*

COTTON FARMS.

SEVERAL very productive Cotton and Stock farms for *rent or lease*; situated in Wayne and Johnston counties, and convenient to Rail Road.

Apply to

T. H. ATKINSON, or
W. F. ATKINSON,
Nov 30-1m Boon Hill, N. C.

L. S. WILLIAMS, A. C. BLACK, F. W. WILLIAMS.

WILLIAMS, BLACK & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 126 PEARL STREET, N. Y.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE SALE OF

COTTON, TOBACCO, NAVAL STORES, YARN AND DOMESTICS.

REFERENCES.

LYNN ADAMS, Raleigh, N. C.
GARRETT F. WATSON, Richmond, Va.
T. J. COMPREW, Norfolk, Va.
W. T. SUTHERLIN, Danville Va.
JOHN WILKES, Pres. 1st. Na. Bank; Charlotte, N. C.
CHAS. DEWEY, Cashier State Bank, Raleigh, N. C.
R. M. JOHNSTON, Pres. Ex. Bank, Columbia, S. C.
JAMES G. GIBBS, Columbia, S. C.
F. M. GILMER, Montgomery, Ala.
J. & B. TRIMBLE, Montgomery, Ala.
WELLS, ADAIR & Co., Atlanta, Ga.
D. M. BARRINGER, Raleigh, N. C.
WM. JOHNSTON, Pres. C. and S. C. R. Road.
R. R. BRIDGERS, Pres. W. and W. Rail Road.
A. B. RUCKER, Pres. 1st. Na. Bank, Lynchburg.
CHEEVY, NICKERSON & Co., New Orleans.
W. G. ROBINSON, Pres. Mech's & Trad's Bank, N. O.
CHILDERS, TARLETON & Co., New Orleans.
BRADLEY, HILL & Co., Savannah, Ga.
R. D. POST, Mobile, Ala.
F. A. SCRANTON, Augusta, Ga.

Consignments to us are covered by Fire and Marine Insurance as soon as freighted, from all Depots on all Railroads in North and South Carolina, and Georgia, and from all Southern Shipping ports, through to New York, whether advice of shipment is received or not.

Dec 1-1m

SPLENDED PIANO FOR SALE.

IN Store on consignment one fine Rosewood Piano, seven Octavo, Iron Frame and a first rate Instrument which will be sold low for cash.

JAMES M. TOWLES,
Agent.

WHISKEY STILLS.

ON sale two Whiskey Stills, but little used, which will be sold low.

JAMES M. TOWLES,
Nov 30-4t Agent.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE DURING the present session of the General Assembly, to incorporate the Colored Educational Association of North Carolina.

Nov 21-1m2aw

OYSTERS, HO!—I AM NOW in daily receipt of the finest fresh Norfolk OYSTERS.

I will retail them to regular customers at ONE DOLLAR AND SIXTY CENTS per gallon.

W. ROBERT ANDREWS,
Oct 31-tf Wholesale and Retail Grocer.

NOTICE.

HAVING qualified at the November terms 1866 of the court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Wake as Executor of James McKimmon deceased. I hereby notify all persons having claims against the said estate, to present the same for payment within the time prescribed by law and all persons indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment.

A. N. McKIMMON,
Dec 1-1m Executor.

THE SENTINEL.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements occupying not more than 16 lines of minion type which constitutes a square:

1 Insertion	$1.00	2 week	$ 5.00
2 "	1.50	1 month	10.00
3 "	2.00	2 months	15.00
4 "	2.50	3 "	20.00
5 "	3.00	6 "	30.00
1 week	3.50		

Special notices, under a special head, will be charged one dollar per square for each insertion.

Funeral notices will be charged as advertisements.

The simple announcement of a death or marriage will not be charged.

THE MOST VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

IN NORTH CAROLINA, FOR SALE.

IN PURSUANCE of a decree of our Court of Equity, I shall sell at public Auction on the premises, on the 1st day of January 1867, at the hour of 12 M., the property known as

GRISWOLD'S HOTEL,

In Goldsborough, N. C.

Including 175 acres of Land adjoining said town, and what is known as the "Stable Lots," on John Street, on the following terms: The purchasers will be required to advance to the Master a sum sufficient to effect an insurance as directed by the decree, and to pay the costs of the proceedings, to secure the remainder of the purchase money by bonds with security payable in six, twelve and eighteen months, with interest from date. Possession given on or before the 10th of January, and the title retained until the purchase money is paid.

W. G. MORRISEY,
Clerk and Master in Equity for Wayne County.

—ALSO—

I shall sell at the same time and place, 3-16 interest in a tract of Land in Chatham County, and in a tract of land in Moore County, being the same which were conveyed on the 8th and 16th of December 1854 by Amos Wade, to William Kornegay and others, and which are valuable on account of the coal mines which they contain. Terms, 5 per cent cash, bond with approved security for the balance payable six months after date with interest from date. Title retained until the purchase money is paid.

W. G. MORRISEY, C. M. E.
Nov. 23—4d Of Wayne County.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Washington County at November Term A. D. 1866, I shall offer for sale at the Court-House door in Plymouth the following real estate belonging to Josiah Collins dec'd, lying and being in the county of Washington, viz:

One tract of land containing 4,428 acres called "Somerset Place," it being the farm on which the said Josiah Collins resided, and is situated on Lake Scuppernong. This Farm has a frontage of one mile on said Lake and runs back six miles to the Scuppernong River and is drained by two Canals to said river. About 1,100 acres of it are cleared—the uncleared land is heavily timbered with Cypress, Pine, Oak, Poplar, Ash and Maple. There is a water power on the place that drives a Saw Mill, Grist Mill and Machinery for Thrashing, shelling, cleaning and elevating grain.

Also, a Tract of Land about one mile from the above on Lake Scuppernong known as Western, containing 1,450 acres of which about 600 are cleared. On this tract there are no buildings of any description. Also, various tracts of wild and unimproved land lying in Washington County containing 6,110 acres.

Also, an undivided ½ interest in an unimproved tract of land known as the Nerbold tract containing 1,400 acres covered with valuable timber.

Also, will be sold on the 12th. day of January 1867 at the Court House door in Columbia one undivided ½ interest in a certain Tract of Swamp land containing 5,000 acres known as the Frying Pan Tract.

Also, will be sold at the Court House in Newbern an undivided ½ interest in a tract of Land lying on the Lakes in the county of Craven containing 1,444 acres.

Also, an undivided ½ interest in lots Nos. 29, 30, 204, 375 and 376, in the town of Newbern.

Also an undivided ½ interest in a tract of land adjoining town of Newbern containing 2½ acres.

At the Court House door in Louisburg and County of Franklin, on the 12th. January 1867 one tract of Land known as "Hurry Scurry" adjoining Cobbs X Roads containing 625 acres.

I will sell at the Court House door in Edenton the following tracts or parcels of Land belonging to the estate of Josiah Collins, dec'd. on the 12th. of January 1867, 4th. of an undivided tract of land called Luton's adjoining the lands of Peter F. White, R. Paxton, W. Wood, containing 347 acres and also 4th. of an undivided tract of land called the Jones' tract, adjoining Monticello containing 76 acres.

5-24ths. of an undivided tract of land, called the Rope Walk, adjoining the town of Edenton containing 131 acres. 4th. of a Lot in the town of Edenton opposite to lots A and B, on old plan of Town, adjoining Johnston's Bridge, 4th. Lots numbers 96, 97, 98, 99, 110, 111, 112, 190 and 191, in the town of Edenton.

4th. of 1½ lots in Edenton, numbered 103 and 104. 7-24 of Lots Nos. 34, 35, 36 and 57, in town of Edenton.

Terms made known on day of sale.

MARY COLLINS,
Dec 3-1d Executor.

"MIND YOUR PINTS."

IN STORE,

AND FOR SALE BY W. ROBT. ANDREWS,

Grocer, No. 28 Fayetteville Street.

100 Sacks Full weight Liverpool Salt at $4,00
50 bbls. Superfine Flour " 9,50
20 bbls. Molasses " 60
50 Kits No. 1, Mackerel.
30 Cases fresh Tomatoes and Peaches.
50 Boxes Adamantine Candles, at 25.
25 Bbls. White Mercer Potatoes.
8 Bbls. Onions and 10 of Apples, choice.
2,000 Yds. Gunny Bagging, at 30 cts.
50 Coils Rope.
500 lbs. Sole Leather, at 45 cts.
10 Doz. French Calf skins.
2 " Kip Skins.
30 Boxes Candy, assorted.
30 Sacks Java, Rio and Laguyra Coffees.
100 Reams Wrapping paper.
20 Bushels Shoe pegs, assorted, cheap.
50 half and quarter bbls. flour, different grades.
75 bbls. Sugar of all grades, in quantities and at prices to suit.
25 bbls. Elbridge family flour, best made.
100 Bags Shot, all sizes, at $3.50.
6 Doz. Prs. Cotton Cards, at $1,00.
20 Boxes Pearl Starch, cheap.
Good assortment Crockery at Cost.
All manner of Sauces, Catsups, and Fancy, Groceries generally very cheap for cash.
Fresh Oysters received daily from Norfolk.

W. ROBERT ANDREWS,
Wholesale and Retail Grocer.

Nov 22-tf

Crab Tree Plantation for Rent.

ON Monday the 10th. day of December next, I shall rent for the ensuring year the Plantation lying on Crab Tree Creek, formerly the property of Wm. H. Haywood Sr.,

The renting will take place at the Court House in the city of Raleigh, to the highest bidder.

Terms Cash in 4 equal quarterly instalments.

THOS. C. McILHENNY, Admr.
de bonis non, of estate of
EDWARD B. DUDLEY.

N. B. Persons desiring any information relative to the property will please call on Gov. Manly.

Dec 1-tds*

Lost.

A Lady's gold watch and chain. The watch rather large size but flat, single case, gold face, black figures and steel hands. The second hand steel pin. A water scene engraved on the back. Also a smaller engraving of the same character on the face. Handsome, curiously wrought Gold chain with a hook, and finished with an eagle's head, with ruby eyes, and a ring in the beak, from which to suspend trinkets.

A suitable reward will be given for the recovery of the Watch and Chain.

Nov. 15, tf. THIS OFFICE.

LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDRENS' Shoes, a good assortment and cheap, at

WHEELER & COX.

Nov 12-tf

THE SENTINEL.

Tuesday, December 4, 1866.

MESSAGE

OF THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

To the Two Houses of Congress, at the Commencement of the Second Session.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

After a brief interval the Congress of the United States resumes its annual legislative labors. An all-wise and merciful Providence has abated the pestilence which visited our shores, leaving its calamitous traces upon some portions of our country. Peace, order, tranquility, and civil authority have been formally declared to exist throughout the whole of the United States. In all of the States civil authority has superceded the coercion of arms, and the people, by their voluntary action, are maintaining their governments in full activity and complete operation. The enforcement of the laws is no longer "obstructed in any State by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings;" and the animosities engendered by the war are rapidly yielding to the beneficient influences of our free institutions, and to the kindly effects of unrestricted social and commercial intercourse. An entire restoration of fraternal feeling must be the earnest wish of every patriotic heart; and we will have accomplished our grandest national achievement when, forgetting the sad events of the past, and remembering only their instructive lessons, we resume our onward career as free, prosperous, and united people.

In my message of the 4th of December, 1865, Congress was informed of the measures which had been instituted by the Executive with a view to the gradual restoration of the States in which the insurrection occurred to their relations with the General Government.—Provisional Governors had been appointed, Conventions called, Governors elected, Legislatures assembled, and Senators and Representatives chosen to the Congress of the United States.—Courts have been opened for the enforcement of laws long in abeyance. The blockade had been removed, custom-houses re-established, and the internal revenue laws put in force, in order that the people might contribute to the national income. Postal operations had been renewed, and efforts were being made to restore them to their former condition of efficiency. The States themselves had been asked to take part in the high function of amending the Constitution, and of thus sanctioning the extinction of African slavery as one of the legitimate results of our internecine struggle.

Having progressed thus far, the Executive Department found that it had accomplished nearly all that was within the scope of its constitutional authority. One thing, however, yet remained to be done before the work of restoration could be completed, and that was the admission to Congress of loyal Senators and Representatives from the States, whose people had rebelled against the lawful authority of the General Government. This question devolved upon the respective Houses, which, by the Constitution, are made the judges of the elections, returns, and qualifications of their own members; and its consideration at once engaged the attention of Congress.

In the meantime, the Executive Department—no other plan having been proposed by Congress—continued its efforts to perfect, as far as was practicable, the restoration of the proper relations between the citizens of the respective States, the States, and the Federal Government, extending, from time to time, as the public interests seemed to require, the judicial, revenue, and postal systems of the country. With the advice and consent of the Senate, the necessary officers were appointed, and appropriations made by Congress for the payment of their salaries. The proposition to amend the Federal Constitution, so as to prevent the existence of slavery within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction, was ratified by the requisite number of States, and on the 18th day of December, 1865, it was officially declared to have become valid as a part of the Constitution of the United States. All of the States in which the insurrection had existed promptly amended their Constitutions, so as to make them conform to the great change thus effected in the organic law of the land; declared null and void all ordinances and laws of secession; repudiated all pretended debts and obligations created for the revolutionary purposes of the insurrection; and proceeded, in good faith, to the enactment of measures for the protection and amelioration of the condition of the colored race. Congress, however, yet hesitated to admit any of these States to representation; and it was not until towards the close of the eighth month of the session that an exception was made in favor of Tennessee, by the admission of her Senators and Representatives.

I deem it a subject of profound regret that Congress has thus far failed to admit to seats loyal Senators and Representatives from the other States, whole inhabitants, with those of Tennessee, had engaged in the rebellion. Ten States—more than one-fourth of the whole number—remain without representation; the seats of fifty members in the House of Representatives and of twenty members in the Senate are yet vacant—not by their own consent, not by a failure of election, but by the refusal of Congress to accept their credentials. Their admission, it is believed, would have accomplished much towards the renewal and strengthening of our relations as one people, and removed serious cause for discontent on the part of the inhabitants of those States. It would have accorded with the great principle enunciated in the Declaration of American Independence, that no people ought to bear the burden of taxation, and yet be denied the right of representation. It would have been in consonance with the express provisions of the Constitution, that "each State shall have at least one Representative," and "that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate." These provisions were intended to secure to every State, and to the people of every State, the right of representation in each House of Congress; and so important was it deemed by the framers of the Constitution that the equality of the States in the Senate should be preserved, that not even by an amendment of the Constitution can any State, without its consent, be denied a voice in that branch of the National Legislature.

It is true, it has been assumed that the existence of the States was terminated by the rebellious acts of their inhabitants, and that the insurrection having been suppressed, they were thenceforward to be considered merely as conquered territories. The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Departments of the Government have, however, with great distinctness and uniform consistency, refused to sanction an assumption so incompatible with the nature of our republican system, and with the professed objects of the war. Throughout the recent legislation of Congress, the undeniable fact makes itself apparent, that these ten political communities are nothing less than States of this Union. At the very commencement of the rebellion, each House declared, with a unanimity as remarkable as it was significant, that the war was not "waged, upon our part, in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and all laws made in pursuance thereof, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects" were "accomplished the war ought to cease." In some instances, Senators were permitted to continue their legislative functions, while in other instances Representatives were elected and admitted to seats after their States had formally declared their right to withdraw from the Union; and were endeavoring to maintain that right by force of arms.—All of the States whose people were in insurrection, as States, were included in the apportionment of the direct tax of twenty millions of dollars annually laid upon the United States by the act approved 5th August, 1861. Congress, by the act of March 4, 1862, and by the apportionment of representation thereunder, also recognized their presence as States in the Union; and they have, for judicial purposes, been divided into districts, as States alone can be divided. The same recognition appears in the recent legislation in reference to Tennessee, which evidently rests upon the fact that the functions of the State were not destroyed by the rebellion, but merely suspended; and that principle is of course applicable to those States which, like Tennessee, attempted to renounce their places in the Union.

The action of the Executive Department of the Government upon this subject has been equally definite and uniform, and the purpose of the war was specifically stated in the Proclamation issued by my predecessor on the 22d day of September, 1862. It was then solemnly proclaimed and declared that "hereafter, as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically restoring the constitutional relation between the United States and each of the States and the people thereof, in which States that relation is or may be suspended or disturbed."

The recognition of the States by the Judicial Department of the Government has also been clear and conclusive in all proceedings affecting them as States, had in the Supreme, Circuit, and District Courts.

In the admission of Senators and Representatives from any and all of the States, there can be no just ground of apprehension that persons who are disloyal will be clothed with the powers of legislation; for this could not happen when the Constitution and the laws are enforced by a vigilant and faithful Congress. Each House is made the "judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members," and may, "with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member." When a Senator or Representative presents his certificate of election, he may at once be admitted or rejected; or should there be any question as to his eligibility, his credentials may be referred for investigation to the appropriate committee. If admitted to a seat, it must be upon evidence satisfactory to the House of which he thus becomes a member, that he possesses the requisite constitutional and legal qualifications. If refused admission as a member for want of due allegiance to the Government, and returned to his constituents, they are admonished that none but persons loyal to the United States will be allowed a voice in the Legislative councils of the nation, and the political power and moral influence of Congress are thus effectively exerted in the interests of loyalty to the Government and fidelity to the Union. Upon this question, so vitally affecting the restoration of the Union and the permanency of our present form of government, my convictions, heretofore expressed, have undergone no change; but, on the contrary, their correctness has been confirmed by reflection and time. If the admission of loyal members to seats in the respective Houses of Congress was wise and expedient a year ago, it is no less wise and expedient now. If this anomalous condition is right now—if, in the exact condition of these States at the present time, it is lawful to exclude them from representation, I do not see that the question will be changed by the efflux of time. Ten years hence, if these States remain as they are, the right of representation will be no stronger—the right of exclusion will be no weaker.

The Constitution of the United States makes it the duty of the President to recommend to the consideration of Congress "such measures as he shall judge necessary or expedient." I know of no measure more imperatively demanded by every consideration of national interest, sound policy, and equal justice, than the admission of loyal members from the now unrepresented States. This would consummate the work of restoration, and exert a most salutary influence in the re-establishment of peace, harmony, and fraternal feeling. It would tend greatly to renew the confidence of the American people in the vigor and stability of their institutions. It would bind us more closely together as a nation, and enable us to show to the world the inherent and recuperative power of a Government founded upon the will of the people, and established upon the principles of liberty, justice, and intelligence. Our increased strength and enhanced prosperity would irrefragably demonstrate the fallacy of the arguments against free institutions drawn from our recent national disorders by the enemies of republican government. The admission of loyal members from the States now excluded from Congress, by allaying doubt and apprehension, would turn capital, now awaiting an opportunity for investment, into the channels of trade and industry. It would alleviate the present troubled condition of those States, and, by inducing emigration, aid in the settlement of fertile regions now uncultivated, and lead to an increased production of those staples which have added so greatly to the wealth of the nation and the commerce of the world. New fields of enterprise would be opened to our progressive people, and soon the devastations of war would be repaired, and all traces of our domestic differences effaced from the minds of our countrymen.

In our efforts to preserve "the unity of Government which constitutes us one people," by restoring the States to the condition which they held prior to the rebellion, we should be cautious lest having rescued our nation from perils of threatened disintegration, we resort to consolidation, and in the end absolute despotism, as a remedy for the recurrence of similar troubles. The war having terminated, and with it all occasion for the exercise of powers of doubtful constitutionality, we should hasten to bring legislation within the boundaries pre cribed by the Constitution, and to return to the ancient landmarks established by our fathers for the guidance of succeeding generations. "The Constitution which at any time exists, until changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all." "If, in the opinion of the people, the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers be, in any particular, wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way in which the Constituiton designates. But let there be no change by usurpation; for" "it is the customary weapon by which free Governments are destroyed." WASHINGTON spoke these words to his countrymen, when, followed by their love and gratitude, he voluntarily retired from the cares of public life. "To keep in all things within the pale of our constitutional powers, and cherish the Federal Union as the only rock of safety," were prescribed by Jefferson as rules of action to endear to his "countrymen the true principles of their Constitution, and promote a union of sentiment and action equally auspicious to their happiness and safety." Jackson held that the action of the General Government should always be strictly confined to the sphere of its appropriate duties, and justly and forcibly urged that our Government is not to be maintained nor our Union preserved "by invasions of the rights and powers of the several States. In thus attempting to make our General Government strong, we make it weak. Its true strength consists in leaving individuals and States as much as possible to themselves; in making itself felt, not in its power, but in its beneficence; not in its control, but in its protection; not in binding the States more closely to the centre, but leaving each to move unobstructed in its proper constitutional orbit." These are the teachings of men whose deeds and services have made them illustrious, and who, long since withdrawn from the scenes of life, have left to their country the rich legacy of their example, their wisdom, and their patriotism. Drawing fresh inpiration from their lessons, let us emulate them in love of country and respect for the Constitution and the laws.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury affords much information respecting the revenue and commerce of the country. His views upon the currency, and with reference to a proper adjustment of our revenue system, internal as well as impost, are commended to the careful consideration of Congress. In my last annual message I expressed my general views on these subjects. I need now only call attention to the necessity of carrying into every department of the Government a system of rigid accountability, thorough retrenchment, and wise economy. With no exceptional nor unusual expenditures, the oppressive burdens of taxation can be lessened by such a modification of our revenue laws as will be consistent with the public faith, and the legitimate and necessary wants of the Government.

The report presents a much more satisfactory condition of our finances than one year ago the most sanguine could have anticipated. During the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1865, the last year of the war, the public debt was increased $941,902,537, and on the 31st of October, 1865, it amounted to $2,740,854,750. On the 31st day of October, 1866, it had been reduced to $2,551,310,006, the diminution, during a period of fourteen months, commencing September 1, 1865, and ending October, 31, 1866, having been $206,379,565. In the last annual report on the state of the finances, it was estimated that during the three quarters of the fiscal year ending the 30th of June last, the debt would be increased $112,194,947. During that period, however, it was reduced $31, 196,387, the receipts of the year having been $89,905,905 more, and the expenditures $200, 529,235 less than the estimates. Nothing could more clearly indicate than these statements the extent and availability of the national resources, and the rapidity and safety with which, under our form of government, great military and naval establishments can be disbanded, and expenses reduced from a war to a peace footing.

During the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1866, the receipts were $558,032,620, and the expenditures $520,750,940, leaving an available surplus of $37,281,680. It is estimated that the receipts for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1867, will be $575, 061, 386, and that the expenditures will reach the sum of $316,428,078, leaving in the Treasury a surplus of $158,633,308. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, it is estimated that the receipts will amount to $436,000,000, and that the expenditures will be $350,247,641—showing an excess of $85,752,359 in favor of the Government. These estimated receipts may be diminished by a reduction of excise and import duties; but after all necessary reductions shall have been made, the revenue of the present and of following years will doubtless be sufficient to cover all legitimate charges upon the Treasury, and leave a large annual surplus to be applied to the payment of the principal of the debt. There seems now to be no good reason why taxes may not be reduced as the country advances in population and wealth, and yet the debt be extinguished within the next quarter of a century.

The report of the Secretary of War furnishes valuable and important information in reference to the operations of his Department during the past year. Few volunteers now remain in the service, and they are being discharged as rapidly as they can be replaced by regular troops. The army has been promptly paid, carefully provided with medical treatment, well sheltered and subsisted, and is to be furnished with breech-loading small arms. The military strength of the nation has been unimpaired by the discharge of volunteers, the disposition of unserviceable or perishable stores, and the retrenchment of expenditure. Sufficient war material to meet any emergency has been retained, and, from the disbanded volunteers standing ready to respond to the national call, large armies can be rapidly organized, equipped, and concentrated. Fortifications on the coast and frontier have received, or are being prepared for more powerful armaments; lake surveys and harbor and river improvements are in course of energetic prosecution. Preparations have been made for the payment of the additional bounties authorized during the recent session of Congress, under such regulations as will protect the Government from fraud, and secure to the honorably-discharged soldier, the well-earned reward of his faithfulness and gallantry. More than six thousand maimed soldiers have received artificial limbs or other surgical apparatus; and forty-one national cemeteries, containing the remains of 104,526 Union soldiers, have already been established. The total estimate of military appropriations is $25,205,869.

It is stated in the report of the Secretary of the Navy that the naval force at this time consists of two hundred and seventy-eight vessels, armed with two thousand three hundred and fifty-one guns. Of these, one hundred and fifteen vessels, carrying one thousand and twenty-nine guns, are in commission, distributed chiefly among seven squadrons. The number of men in the service is thirteen thousand six hundred. Great activity and vigilance have been displayed by all the squadrons, and their movements have been judiciously and efficiently arranged in such manner as would best promote American commerce, and protect the rights and interests of our countrymen abroad. The vessels unemployed are undergoing repairs, or are laid up until their services may be required.—Most of the iron-clad fleet is at League Island, in the vicinity of Philadelphia, a place which, until decisive action should be taken by Congress, was selected by the Secretary of the Navy as the most eligible location for that class of vessels. It is important that a suitable public station should be provided for the iron-clad fleet. It is intended that these vessels shall be in proper condition for any emergency, and it is desirable that the bill accepting League Island for naval purposes, which passed the House of Representatives at its last session, should receive final action at an early period, in order that there may be a suitable public station for this class of vessels, as well as a navy-yard of area sufficient for the wants of the service, on the Delaware river. The Naval Pension fund amounts to $11,750,000, having been increased $2,750,000 during the year. The expenditures of the Department for the fiscal year ending 30th June last were $43,834,526, and the estimates for the coming year amount to $23,508,436. Attention is invited to the condition of our seamen, and the importance of legislative measures for their relief and improvement. The suggestions in behalf of this deserving class of our fellow-citizens are earnestly recommended to the favorable attention of Congress.

The report of the Postmaster General presents a most satisfactory condition of the postal service, and submits recommendations which deserve the consideration of Congress. The revenues of the department for the year ending June 30, 1866, were $14,386,986, and the expenditures $15,352,079, showing an excess of the latter of $965,093. In anticipation of this deficiency, however, a special appropriation was made by Congress in the act approved July 28, 1866. Including the standing appropriation of $700,000 for free mail matter, as a legitimate portion of the revenues yet remaining unexpended, the actual deficiency for the past year is only $265,093—a sum within $51,141 of the amount estimated in the annual report of 1864. The decrease of revenue compared with the previous year was one and one-fifth per cent., and the increase of expenditures, owing principally to the enlargement of mail service in the South, was twelve per cent. On the 30th of June last there were in operation six thousand nine hundred and thirty mail routes, with an aggregate length of one hundred and eighty thousand nine hundred and twenty-one miles, an aggregate annual transportation of seventy-one million eight hundred and thirty-seven thousand nine hundred fourteen miles, and an aggregate annual cost, including all expenditures, of $8,410,184. The length of railroad routes is thirty two thousand and ninety-two miles, and the annual transportation thirty million six hundred and and nine thousand four hundred and sixty-seven miles. The length of steamboat routes is fourteen thousand three hundred and forty-six miles, and the annual transportation three million four hundred and eleven thousand nine hundred and sixty-two miles. The mail service is rapidly increasing thoughout the whole country, and its steady extension in the Southern States indicates their constantly improving condition. The growing importance of the foreign service also merits attention. The Post Office Department of Great Britain and our own have agreed upon a preliminary basis for a new Postal Convention, which it is believed will prove eminently beneficial to the commercial interests of the United States, inasmuch as it contemplates a reduction of the international letter postage to one-half the existing rates; a reduction of postage with all other countries to and from which correspondence is transmitted in the British mail, or in closed mails through the United Kingdom; the establishment of uniform and reasonable charges for the sea and territorial transit of correspondence in closed mails; and an allowance to each Post Office Department of the right to use all mail communications established under the authority of the other for the dispatch of correspondence, either in open or closed mails, on the same terms as those applicable to the inhabitants of the country providing the means of transmission.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior exhibits the condition of those branches of the public service which are committed to his supervision. During the last fiscal year, four million six hundred and twenty-nine thousand three hundred and twelve acres of public land were disposed of, one million eight hundred and ninety-two thousand five hundred and sixteen acres of which were entered under the homestead act. The policy originally adopted relative to the public lands has undergone essential modifications. Immediate revenue, and not their rapid settlement, was the cardinal feature of our land system. Long experience and earnest discussion have resulted in the conviction that the early development of our agricultural resources, and the diffusion of an energetic population over our vast territory, are objects of far greater importance to the national growth and prosperity than the proceeds of the sale of the land to the highest bidder in open market. The pre-emption laws confer upon the pioneer who complies with the terms they impose the privilege of purchasing a limited portion of "unoffered lands" at the minimum price. The homestead enactments relieve the settler from the payment of purchase money, and secure him a permanent home, upon the condition of residence for a term of years. This liberal policy invites emigration from the old, and from the more crowded portions of the new world. Its propitious results are undoubted, and will be more signally manifested when time shall have given to it a wider development.

Congress has made liberal grants of public land to corporations, in aid of the construction of railroads and other internal improvements. Should this policy hereafter prevail, more stringent provisions will be required to secure a faithful application of the fund. The title to the lands should not pass, by patent or otherwise, but remain in the Government and subject to its control until some portion of the road has been actually built. Portions of them might then, from time to time, be conveyed to the corporation, but never in a greater ratio to the whole quantity embraced by the grant than, the completed parts bear to the entire length of the projected improvement. This restriction would not operate to the prejudice of any undertaking conceived in good faith and executed with reasonable energy, as it is the settled practice to withdraw from market the lands falling within the operation of such grants, and thus to exclude the inception of a subsequent adverse right. A breach of the conditions which Congress may deem proper to impose should work a forfeiture of claim to the lands so withdrawn but unconveyed, and of title to the lands conveyed which remain unsold.

Operations on the several lines of the Pacific Railroad have been prosecuted with unexampled vigor and success. Should no unforeseen causes of delay occur, it is confidently anticipated that this great thoroughfare will be completed before the expiration of the period designated by Congress.

During the last fiscal year the amount paid to pensioners, including the expenses of disbursement, was thirteen million four hundred and fifty-nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-six dollars; and fifty-thousand one hundred and seventy-seven names were added to the pension rolls. The entire number of pensioners, June 30, 1866, was one hundred and twenty-six thousand seven hundred and twenty-two. This fact furnishes melancholy and striking proof of the sacrifices made to vindicate the constitutional authority of the Federal Government, and to maintain inviolate the integrity of the Union. They impose upon us corresponding obligations. It is estimated that thirty-three million dollars will be required to meet the exigencies of this branch of the service during the next fiscal year.

Treaties have been concluded with the Indians who, enticed into armed opposition to our Government at the outbreak of the rebellion, have unconditionally submitted to our authority, and manifested an earnest desire for a renewal of friendly relations.

During the year ending September 30, 1866, eight thousand seven hundred and sixteen patents for useful inventions and designs were issued, and at that date the balance in the Treasury to the credit of the Patent fund was two hundred and twenty-eight thousand two hundred and ninety-seven dollars.

As a subject upon which depends an immense amount of the production and commerce of the country, I recommend to Congress such legislation as may be necessary for the preservation of the levees of the Mississippi river. It is a matter of national importance that early steps should be taken not only to add to the efficiency of these barriers against destructive inundations, but for the removal of all obstructions to the free and safe navigation of that great channel of trade and commerce.

The District of Columbia, under existing laws, is not entitled to that representation in the National councils which, from our earliest history, has been uniformly accorded to each Territory established from time to time within our limits. It maintains peculiar relations to Congress, to whom the Constitution has granted the power of exercising exclusive legislation over the seat of government. Our fellow citizens residing in the District, whose interests are thus confided to the special guardianship of Congress, exceed in number the population of several of our Territories, and no just reason is perceived why a delegate of their choice should not be admitted to a seat in the House of Representatives. No mode seems so appropriate and effectual of enabling them to make known their peculiar condition and wants, and of securing the local legislation adapted to them. I therefore recommend the passage of a law authorizing the electors of the District of Columbia to choose a delegate, to be allowed the same rights and privileges as a delegate representing a Territory. The increasing enterprise and rapid progress of improvement in the District, are highly gratifying, and I trust that the efforts of the municipal authorities to promote the prosperity of the national metropolis, will receive the efficient and generous co-operation of Congress.

The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture reviews the operations of his Department during the past year, and asks the aid of Congress in its efforts to encourage those States which, scourged by war, are now earnestly engaged in the reorganization of domestic industry.

It is a subject of congratulation that no foreign combinations against our domestic peace and safety, or our legitimate influence among the nations, have been formed or attempted. While sentiments of reconciliation, loyalty, and patriotism have increased at home, a more just consideration of our national character and rights has been manifested by foreign nations.

The entire success of the Atlantic Telegraph between the coast of Ireland and the Province of Newfoundland, is an achievement which has been justly celebrated in both hemispheres as the opening of an era in the progress of civilization. There is reason to expect that equal success will attend, and even greater results follow, the enterprise for connecting the two Continents through the Pacific Ocean by the projected line of telegraph between Kamschatka and the Russian possessions in America.

The resolution of Congress protesting against pardons by foreign Governments of persons convicted of infamous offences, on condition of emigration to our country, has been communicated to the States with which we maintain intercourse, and the practice, so justly the subject of complaint on our part, has not been renewed.

The congratulations of Congress to the Emperor of Russia, upon his escape from attempted assassination, have been presented to that humane and enlightened ruler, and received by him with expressions of grateful appreciation.

The Executive, warned of an attempt by Spanish-American adventurers to induce the emigration of freedmen of the United States to a foreign country, protested against the project as one which, if consummated, would reduce them to a bondage even more oppressive than that from which they have just been relieved. Assurance has been received from the Government of the State in which the plan was matured, that the proceeding will meet neither its encouragement nor approval. It is a question worthy of your consideration, whether our laws upon this subject are adequate to the prevention or punishment of the crime thus meditated.

In the month of April last, as Congress is aware, a friendly arrangement was made between the Emperor of France and the President of the United States for the withdrawal from Mexico of the French expeditionary military forces. This withdrawal was to be effected in three detachments, the first of which, it was understood, would leave Mexico in November, now past, the second in March next, and the third and last in November, 1867. Immediately upon the completion of the evacuation, the French Government was to assume the same attitude of non-intervention, in regard to Mexico, as is held by the Government of the United States. Repeated assurances have been given by the Emperor, since that agreement, that he would complete the promised evacuation within the period mentioned, or sooner.

It was reasonably expected that the proceedings thus contemplated would produce a crisis of great political interest in the Republic of Mexico. The newly-appointed Minister of the United States, Mr. Campbell, was therefore sent forward, on the 9th day of November last, to assume his proper functions as Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to that Republic. It was also thought expedient that he should be attended in the vicinity of Mexico by the Lieutenant General of the Army of the United States, with the view of obtaining such information as might be important to determine the course to be pursued by the United States in re-establishing and maintaining necessary and proper intercourse with the Republic of Mexico. Deeply interested in the cause of liberty and humanity, it seemed an obvious duty on our part to exercise whatever influence we possessed, for the restoration and permanent establishment in that country of a domestic and republican form of government.

Such was the condition of affairs in regard to Mexico, when, on the 22d of November last, official information was received from Paris that the Emperor of France had some time before decided not to withdraw a detachment of his forces in the month of November past, according to engagement, but that this decision was made with the purpose of withdrawing the whole of those forces in the ensuing spring. Of this determination, however, the United States had not received any notice or intimation; and, so soon as the information was received by the Government, care was taken to make known its dissent to the Emperor of France.

I cannot forego the hope that France will reconsider the subject, and adopt some resolution in regard to the evacuation of Mexico which will conform as nearly as practicable with the existing engagement, and thus meet the just expectations of the United States. The papers relating to the subject will be laid before you. It is believed that, with the evacuation of Mexico by the expeditionary forces, no subject for serious differences between France and the United States would remain. The expressions of the Emperor and people of France warrant a hope that the traditionary friendship between the two countries might in that case be renewed and permanently restored.

A claim of a citizen of the United States for indemnity for spoliations committed on the high seas by the French authorities, in the exercise of a belligerent power against Mexico, has been met by the Government of France with a proposition to defer settlement until a mutual convention for the adjustment of all claims of citizens and subjects of both countries, arising out of the recent wars on this Continent, shall be agreed upon by the two countries. The suggestion is not deemed unreasonable, but it belongs to Congress to direct the manner in which claims for indemnity by foreigners, as well as by citizens of the United States, arising out of the late civil war, shall be adjudicated and determined. I have no doubt that the subject of all such claims will engage your attention at a convenient and proper time.

It is a matter of regret that no considerable advance has been made towards an adjustment of the differences between the United States and Great Britain, arising out of the depredations upon our national commerce and other trespasses committed during our civil war by British subjects, in violation of international law and treaty obligations. The delay, however, may be believed to have resulted in no small degree from the domestic situation of Great Britain.—An entire change of ministry occurred in that country during the last session of Parliament. The attention of the new ministry was called to the subject at an early day, and there is some reason to expect that it will now be considered in a becoming and friendly spirit. The importance of an early disposition of the question cannot be exaggerated. Whatever might be the wishes of the two governments, it is manifest that good-will and friendship between the two countries cannot be established until a reciprocity, in the practice of good faith and neutrality, shall be restored between the respective nations.

On the 6th of June last, in violation of our neutrality laws, a military expedition and enterprise against the British North American Colonies was projected and attempted to be carried on within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States. In obedience to the obligation imposed upon the Executive by the Constitution, to see that the laws are faithfully executed, all citizens were warned, by proclamation, against taking part in or aiding such unlawful proceedings, and the proper civil, military, and naval officers were directed to take all necessary measures for the enforcement of the laws. The expedition failed, but it has not been without its painful consequences. Some of our citizens who, it was alleged, were engaged in the expedition, were captured, and have been brought to trial, as for a capital offence, in the province of Canada. Judgment and sentence of death have been pronounced against some, while others have been acquitted. Fully believing in the maxim of government, that severity of civil punishment for misguided persons who have engaged in revolutionary attempts which have disastrously failed, is unsound and unwise, such representations have been made to the British Government, in behalf of the convicted persons, as, being sustained by an enlightened and humane judgment, will, it is hoped, induce in their cases an exercise of clemency, and a judicious amnesty to all who were engaged in the movement. Counsel has been employed by the Government to defend citizens of the United States on trial for capital offences in Canada; and a discontinuance of the prosecutions which were instituted in the the courts of the United States against those who took part in the expedition, has been directed.

I have regarded the expedition as not only political in its nature, but also in a great measure foreign to the United States in its causes, character and objects. The attempt was understood to be made in sympathy with an insurgent party in Ireland, and, by striking at a British Province on this Continent, was designed to aid in obtaining redress for political grievances which, as it was assumed, the people of Ireland had suffered at the hands of the British Government during a period of several centuries. The persons engaged in it were chiefly natives of that country, some of whom had, while others had not, become citizens of the United States under our general laws of naturalization. Complaints of misgovernment in Ireland continually engage the attention of the British nation, and so great an agitation is now prevailing in Ireland that the British Government have deemed it necessary to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* in that country. These circumstances must necessarily modify the opinion which we might otherwise have entertained, in regard to an expedition expressly prohibited by our neutrality laws. So long as those laws remain upon our statute-books, they should be faithfully executed, and if they operate harshly, unjustly, or oppressively, Congress alone can apply the remedy, by their modification or repeal.

Political and commercial interests of the United States are not unlikely to be affected in some degree by events which are transpiring in the eastern regions of Europe, and the time seems to have come when our Government ought to have a proper diplomatic representation in Greece.

This Government has claimed for all persons not convicted, or accused, or suspected of crime, an absolute political right of self expatriation, and a choice of new national allegiance. Most of the European States have dissented from this principle, and have claimed a right to hold such of their subjects as have immigrated to and been naturalized in the United States, and afterwards returned on transient visits to their native countries, to the performance of military service in like manner as resident subjects. Complaints arising from the claim in this respect made by foreign States, have heretofore been matters of controversy between the United States and some of the European Powers, and the irritation consequent upon the failure to settle this question increased during the war in which Prussia, Italy, and Austria were recently engaged. While Great Britain has never acknowledged the right of expatriation, she has not practically insisted upon it. France has been equally forbearing; and Prussia has proposed a compromise, which, although evincing increased liberality, has not been accepted by the United States. Peace is now prevailing everywhere in Europe, and the present seems to be a favorable time for an assertion by Congress of the principle, so long maintained by the Executive Department, that naturalization by one State fully exempts the native-born subject of any other State from the performance of military service under any foreign Government, so long as he does not voluntarily renounce its rights and benefits.

In the performance of a duty imposed upon me by the Constitution, I have thus submitted to the Representatives of the States and of the People such information of our domestic and foreign affairs as the public interests seem to require. Our Government is now undergoing its most trying ordeal, and my earnest prayer is, that the peril may be successfully and finally passed, without impairing its original strength and symmetry. The interests of the nation are best to be promoted by the revival of fraternal relations, the complete obliteration of our past differences, and the reinauguration of all the pursuits of peace. Directing our efforts to the early accomplishment of these great ends, let us endeavor to preserve harmony between the coordinate Departments of the Government, that each in its proper sphere may cordially co-operate with the other in securing the maintenance of the Constitution, the preservation of the Union, and the perpetuity of our free institutions.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, *December 3*, 1866.

THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, SEATON GALES. } Editors.

Tuesday Evening, Dec. 4, 1866.

President's Message.

We insert this important document to day, to the exclusion of almost everything else. It is a well-written, carefully pondered State paper, characterized by a force of style, propriety of diction and clearness, which has characterized all the papers issued by President Johnson.

On questions of a national character, the President repeats and re-affirms the positions of his first message. He stands evidently, where he has heretofore stood. Yet there is nothing at which Congress can take offence. We give a correct copy of the document and every reader will be interested in its perusal entire.

OUR COPY OF THE MESSAGE.—We were notified by the Press Agent at Washington city, that an advanced copy of the President's message had been sent us by mail, and we ought to have gotten it by 7 o'clock last night. We kept our hands waiting for it until 9 o'clock, but receiving no message by that time, we concluded none had been received in the city. Subsequently, it was sent to us, after our hands had left the office, in consequence of which, we could not issue it to our readers early this morning.

The messages were sent in charge of the Press Agents here, at the *Progress* office, instead of the Telegraph operator The consequence was, that the *Standard* and *Progress* put it in type last night and issued it this morning. This statement is due to our town readers for not getting the message from our office this morning.

The Congress.

This body it will be seen met on yesterday, The telegraphic proceedings though brief, will be found to be spirited and interesting. The temper of the body it will be seen, is not at all improved toward the President or the South.—In this regard the President has set them a good example. Prompted by false and malicious representations from the South, the Congress may adopt measures calculated to destroy the energies of any people, but we trust *our people* will not by any means degrade themselves by violating the laws or the Constitution of the United States, or by voting their own ruin.

COMPLAINTS.—We continue to receive complaints of the failure of the *Sentinel* to reach our subscribers. Subscribers at Roxboro and Winston and other points west, and so do others on the different roads, complain. We beg our friends, the Route Agents and Post masters to inform us where there is any neglect, that it may be remedied. Our clerk assures us that the fault is not here.

TO ADVERTISERS.—We beg the indulgence of our advertising patrons to day. The message necessarily excludes almost every thing else. We are therefore compelled to exclude both old and new advertisements in order to insert the message and legislative proceedings.

In reply to our cotemporary of the Salisbury *Banner*, we state that the *Sentinel* is forwarded to it regularly. The failure to get it does not rest with our office.

Dr. Thos. P. Atkinson will deliver a second lecture in the Commons Hall to-morrow night at 7 o'clock. Subject, "the duties and responsibilities of the men and women of our country."

The Comptroller.

We have taken no part in the election of officers by the Legislature, except in opposition to Mr. Pool, nor do we consider it our province to do so, only where political interests are involved. We publish the following by special request, by those who demand it as an act of justice:

MESSRS. EDITORS:—In the House to-day, a friend of General Brogden asked that he should not be proscribed. How long has Gen. Brogden been Comptroller? *Fourteen years*, as I am informed. Now is it possible that his friends wish to make the office of Comptroller a perpetuity? He has already had it nearly *four* Presidential terms. Now the Legislature is asked to give it to him *two years* more. I hope it *will* not be done, particularly as there are other candidates asking for it who are equally, if not more competent, and I am sure not less meritorious. JUSTICE.

Washington Items.

THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS.

The President, in conversation with a Western Congressman to-day, stated that he intended no quarrel with Congress in what may be called a personal light, such as declaring it to be an illegal body, or incompetent to pass laws or to propose amendments to the Constitution. To the congressional plan of reconstruction he said he had not yielded one iota. He had done, he added, all in his power to secure southern representation in Congress.—*World.*

THE POPE TO REMAIN IN ROME.

The Government has received information from Italy to-day stating that the Pope has resolved not to leave Rome, but will trust to the protection of the King, Victor Emanuel.

BEN. WADE FOR PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

The Radicals have agreed upon Ben. Wade as the successor of Mr. Foster as President of the Senate.

FORNEY'S PROGRAMME.

1. To pass a law or resolution recognizing the ratification of the amendment by three-fourths of the Legislatures of the States now represented in Congress.

2. To provide for the ratifications already made being handed over to the President of the Senate, and all future ones to take the same course, and all the duties heretofore imposed on the Secretary of State to be transferred to the President of the Senate.

By taking such a course, and by adhering strictly to the constitutional amendment, and ignoring all propositions of amendment that may be made by the Executive. Congress will be carrying out the overwhelming voice of the people, which was heard in tones of thunder at the fall elections.—*Chronicle.*

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

TUESDAY MORNING, Dec. 4.

The Senate was called to order at 10 A. M.

Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Skinner of the Baptist Church.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Cunningham, from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred the bill to authorize a majority of the Justices of the several counties to fix the rates of Jailor's fees, reported back the same recommending its passage.

Mr. Wilson, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred a bill to establish freehold homesteads in the State, reported back the same recommending that it do not pass.

By the same, a bill to prevent the enticing of servants from filling their contracts, or harboring them, reported a substitute for the bill recommending its passage.

Mr. Gash, from the Committee on Claims, to whom was referred so much of the Governor's message as referred to compensation to W. S. Mason for services rendered the Governor, reported back a resolution recommending that the sum of $200 be paid to said W. S. Mason. Read first time and passed.

Mr. Berry arose to a question of inquiry, desiring to know the cause of the delay of the report of the Committee on the Constitutional amendment.

Mr. Leach, the Chairman of that Committee stated that he had been governed by the wishes of a majority of the Committee, and would make a report this week, either Thursday or Friday.

RESOLUTIONS AND BILLS.

Mr. Love, a resolution instructing the Governor to inquire if there are, at this time, any Confederate soldiers confined in Northern prisons, prevented from returning to their homes for the want of means, and instructing the Governor to investigate the matter and procure necessary means for their return home. On his motion, the rules were suspended and the resolution passed its several readings, and was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Clark, a resolution proposing to send a message to the House with a proposition that each body of the General Assembly meet hereafter at the hour of 10½ A. M. Adopted.

By the same, a resolution proposing to send a message to the House proposing to increase the Joint Committee on the Agricultural College. Adopted.

Subsequently a message was received from the House concurring in the above resolutions.

Mr. Cowles, a resolution proposing that so much of the Governor's message as relates to maimed soldiers and artificial limbs be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Reference made.

Mr. Leach, a bill to protect property sold under execution from sacrifice. On his motion, it was ordered to be printed and referred to the Judiciary.

By leave, Mr. Robins, from the Judiciary committee, to whom was referred so much of the Governor's message as relates to compensation of Judges who hold courts of Oyer and Terminer, reported back a resolution recomending that the sum of $90 be allowed for such Courts, and to be paid by the county in which said courts are held. Passed its first reading.

Mr. Paschall introduced a bill to declare valid an act of the General Assembly, amending the charter of the Chatham Rail Road Company. On his motion, it was ordered to be printed and referred to the committee on Internal Improvements.

The following bills came up on their second readings:

A bill to repeal an ordinance to change the Rail Road stock of the State for bonds. Passed.

A bill in reference to the appointment of Justices of the Peace. On motion of Mr. McRae, it was laid over for the present.

A bill to construe an act to establish a rate of depreciation of the Confederate Currency. Passed.

A message was received from the House informing the Senate of the arrival of the hour to execute the joint order to compare the votes for Governor, and the Senate immediately repaired to the Commons Hall.

The Speaker of the Senate took the chair, and the votes were compared and the Committee appointed to investigate the matter reported.

The Speaker then announced the result, and that Jonathan Worth having received a majority of the votes cast, was declared Governor of North Carolina from the 1st day of January next, for two years.

The Senate then retired to the Senate chamber.

A message was received from the House proposing to go forthwith into the election of Comptroller of the State, which was concurred in.

Messrs. Mathews and Coward superintended the election, and the Senate proceeded to vote, with the following result: Mr. Brogden 12, Cowper 10, Collins 11, Holderby 6, Bain 4, and J. G. Martin 1. No election.

Subsequently a message was received from the House proposing to go into another ballot, which was concurred in. Messrs. Mathews and Coward superintending the election, the Senate voted as follows: Brogden 14, Cowper 13, Holderby 11, Collins 5, Bain 1.

A message was received from the House proposing to increase the Committee on Public Grounds to eight.

On motion of Mr. Leach, it was laid on the table.

A bill for the better suppression of the crime of stealing Horses and Mules, with a substitute, for the bill reported by a majority of the Committee, to whom it was referred, was taken up.

The question arising on the adoption of the substitute, a debate of some length sprung up. Messrs. Berry, Wilson, Avery, Harris of Rutherford, Speed and Jones, of Wake, supported the original bill, and Messrs. McCorkle and Leach favored the substitute. The original bill declares that the offence shall for the first instance be a capital felony, and the culprit shall suffer death. The substitute favored whipping and imprisonment, at the discretion of the Judge, for the first offence, and capital punishment for a second. The subject was discussed to a late hour, and on motion of Mr. Covington, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow at 10½ o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, Dec. 4th 1866.

The House was called to order at 11 o'clock A. M.

Prayer by the Rev. J. M. Atkinson of the Presbyterian Church.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

A message was received from the Senate proposing that the two Houses meet daily until otherwise ordered at half past 10 o'clock A. M. Concurred in.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Waugh, for the committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported back sundry bills for the relief of Sheriffs, recommending that they do not pass. The committee reported a general bill for the relief of Sheriffs and tax collectors, as a substitute for the bills referred.

Also unfavorably a bill to allow fees to county Clerks in certain cases.

Mr. Russ, for the committee on Agriculture, reported back, a bill for the benefit of the poor of the county of Bladen, recommending its passage.

Mr. Harper, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the bill to suspend the collection of taxes in certain counties, with a substitute recommended by the committee.

Also a bill to raise revenue, recommending that it do not pass.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. McNair; a resolution in favor of Neill McNeill.

By Mr. Horton of Wilkes; a resolution in favor of A. J. Atkins and others.

By Mr. Whitfield; a bill to amend the charter of the Shelby and Broad River Railroad Company.

By Mr. Smith of Duplin; a bill to exempt certain personal property from seizure under execution.

By Mr. Patton; a bill to incorporate Hoover Hill Mining Company.

Also a bill giving debtors, whose lands have been sold under execution, the right of redemption.

By Mr. Davis; bills to incorporate the "Sturgis," "Thomas" and "Collins" Gold mining Companies in the county of Franklin.

By Mr. McRay, a bill to give married women one third interest in the real estate of their husbands.

By *Mr.* Clark, a bill to repeal section 2nd. Chapter 34, Revised Code.

By Mr. Blythe, a bill authorizing administrators to pay for the schooling of minor heirs.

By Mr. Davidson, a bill to repeal an act for the better regulation of the Western Turnpike Road.

By Mr. *McNair*, a bill to amend Sec. 12, Chapter 52, Revised Code.

Mr. Russ, presented a memorial from the Mayor and Commissioners of the City of Raleigh, relative to its subscription to the Chatham Railroad, asking relief.

The hour of 12 having arrived, the members of the Senate arrived and were assigned seats to the right of the Speaker. The two houses then proceeded to execute the joint order for counting the votes cast for Governor in the recent election.

The President of the Senate, after the votes were compared announced the election of Gov. Worth, and the Senate returned to their chamber.

[The bill passed on yesterday extending the sessions of County Courts in certain Counties, was reconsidered on motion of Mr. Hutchison, and the provisions relative to the County of Mecklenburg, incorporated in the bill on yesterday, were on his motion stricken out. The bill, as thus amended, again passed its third reading.]

On motion of Mr. York, a bill to suspend the collection of taxes in certain Counties of the 7th Congressional District, was taken up for consideration. The bill passed its second reading, extending this indulgence to the Counties of Alexander, Wilkes and Surry.

On the third reading, the county of Surry was stricken out on motion of Mr. Waugh, the Sheriff of that county having already paid in the taxes due.

The bill after some further discussion passed its third reading and was ordered to be engrossed and sent to the Senate.

Mr, Crawford, of Macon, by leave, introduced a bill to abolish jury trials in the County of Macon.

On motion of Mr. Williams, of Martin, a message was sent to the Senate proposing that the two Houses proceed to the election of Comptroller forthwith. The Senate, by message, concurred, and the House proceeded to vote, the name of Mr. Bain having first been withdrawn by *Mr.* Richardson.

The Joint vote on this ballot, as subsequently announced, is as follows:

Whole number of votes 150, necessary to a choice 76. Mr. Brogden receied 59 votes. Mr. Cowper 32, Mr. Holderby 27, *Mr.* Collins 26.—Scattering 6. No election.

On motion of Mr Williams, of Martin, a message was again sent to the Senate proposing another ballot for Comptroller. The Senate concurring, the House again voted. Pending the announcement of the result the House adjourned.

[There was no election on this ballot.]

REPORTER.

[From the Baltimore Gazette.]

The President's Power--A General Amnesty --The Pardoning Power.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27th.

Messrs. Editors:—Being detained here for the past two weeks on matters of business, I have had the pleasure of conversing with some of the leading men in this great city, on topics of general and prominent importance.

I have heard the President and his policy freely canvassed and highly commended. The propriety of sending a committee to Washington has been suggested, to urge upon him the necessity of issuing immediately a proclamation of general amnesty. The perogative of pardoning is conferred upon the President by the second section of the second article of the Constitution and is as unlimited as the friends of the country could desire. It was suggested that the power to pardon, as conferred by the Constitution, had not been exercised until *after* conviction, and that the numerous instances in which the power has been recently exercised by Mr. Johnson, *prior* to the conviction of the applicants, was under the 13th section of the act of 1862, which expressly authorizes the President, "at any time thereafter, by proclamation, to extend to persons who may have participated in the rebellion, in any State or part thereof, pardon and amnesty, &c."

If this view be right, the importance of the immediate exercise of this power conferred by the act of 1862 cannot be overestimated, and I trust that the friends of the President everywhere will join in an effort to have this measure of tranquility at once adopted.

Although I, myself, do not concur with my friends in the opinion, that this Executive prerogative of the President is so fettered and restricted as they suppose, all will agree that it is the better policy to avoid all cavil, by issuing such a proclamation of amnesty and pardon as is expressly authorized by the act of Congress.

MARYLAND.

FOR RENT,

300 ACRES OF GOOD COTTON LAND.

Apply to

KEOCO MILLS CO.,

Boon Hill, Johnston County, N. C.

Nov 14-dawlm

FOR RENT.

MY Plantation of 500 acres of tenable Land, adjoining the city of Raleigh, well adapted to Cotton and Corn, with Gin House and Cabins.

Also, 2 Cotton and Corn plantations on Neuse River 3½ miles below the town of Smithfield, in Johnston County.

Apply to

J. W. B. WATSON.

Nov 13-tf

Ladies' and Gents' Gloves.

Black and Colored Kid,
Lisle Thread and Silk, for Misses and Ladies,
Duck Woolen and Thread, for men, at

Oct 12-tf C. T. COOKE'S.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Our Tuesday Morning Dispatches.

Fortieth Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.

Both Houses of Congress met to-day. At an early hour a large crowd of people were on the way to the capitol and by noon the galleries of both Houses were densely crowded.

There was a quorum present and punctually at 12 m., the presiding officers of both Houses appeared and called their respective branches to order.

The Senate was opened with prayer by its Chaplain, Dr. Grey, and the House by the Rev. Dr. Boynton.

Thirty-seven Senators were present.

The first business was the presentation of the credentials of the following Senators:

Messrs. Poland and Edmunds, of Vermont, Messrs. Cattel and Frelinghuysen of New Jersey and Mr. Fogg, of New Hampshire, elected to fill unexpired terms, took the oath of office.

The credentials of Messrs. Burnett and Roberts from Texas, were laid on the table.

Mr. Sumner moved to take up the bill to establish negro suffrage in the District of Columbia, saying the people of the country demanded its passage and would hail it with joy. After slight discussion, the chair decided that the motion to take up the bill was not in order.

Among the bills introduced was one by Mr. Chandler, requesting the President to communicate to the Senate whether the Emperor of France had complied with the stipulations, entered into with our government, relative to the withdrawal of the French troops from Mexico.

The message of the President was communicated about 2 p. m., and read by the Secretary, and after the adoption of the usual motion to print, the Senate adjourned.

A resolution was introduced in the house by Mr. Elliott, of Massachusetts, providing for the appointment of a standing committee to be designated as the committee of freedom.

Mr. Boutwell introduced a bill calling upon the Secretary of State for the correspondence relative to the arrest of Jno. H. Surratt.

Mr. Elliott asked leave to introduce a bill to repeal the 13th section of the act of July 17, 1862, which section authorizes the President to extend, by proclamation, to persons who may have participated in the rebellion, pardon and amnesty with such exceptions, and on such conditions as he may deem expedient for the public good.

Mr. Finch objected to its introduction, the rules requiring one day's notice, but upon motion of Mr. Elliott, the rules were suspended and the bill passed by a vote of 111 to 29.

Mr. Schenck offered a bill to provide that the regular meeting of the fortieth Congress, and of every subsequent Congress, shall be at 12 noon on the 4th of March, and the ensuing session on the 5th day of January following. The bill was made the special for Thursday.

Mr. Boutwell introduced a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to sell at public auction $2,000,000 in gold on Monday of each week, in lots not exceeding $10,000.

The following measures were also introduced and referred to appropriate committee.

One to provide by general law for modes of procedure in trials for impeachment, before the Senate.

One calling upon the President for information relative to the application of Gen. Pickett for pardon.

The day was consumed entirely with the introduction of bills and resolutions until the arrival of the message, before the reading of which, Mr. Stevens made an ineffectual motion to adjourn.

Mr. Kelly introduced a bill to create a department of internal revenue. Referred to the Judiciary committee.

Mr. Stevens presented a bill to regulate removals from office.

The message was received at 2 o'clock, p. m., which being read and the usual vote for printing passed the House adjourned.

The Postmaster General's report shows that the liabilities for mail service in the late Confederate States for the year ending June 30th, 1866, were only $75,388 in excess of the nett revenues for postage in that section.

A reception was given to the Republican members of Congress this afternoon on the eastern portico of the Capitol. The procession which proceeded thither, was composed mostly of negroes. Speeches were made by Justice Cartter, Speaker Colfax, Senator Yates and Representative Kelly. Their remarks were ultra radical, and were received with great favor by the mixed assemblage.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.

Cotton firm 38½ a 85. Flour unchanged.—Gold $1.40½.

Our Afternoon Dispatches.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.

The resolution introduced by Mr. Laflin requiring a Committee on printing to report a bill providing for the election of Superintendent of Public Printing, will ultimately have the effect to remove Mr. Wendell and reinstating Mr. Defries.

There is no doubt a bill for this purpose will be early passed. There is much feeling on the subject.

It is probable that a caucus of Senators will remove Mr. Doolittle from the Chairmanship of the Committee on Indian Affairs, Mr. Cowan, from Patents, and Mr. Dixon from Post Office.

Dispatches from Europe speak of great reform meetings in England. Also doubt is thrown upon the certain arrest of Surratt.)

From Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.

Senate.—Mr. Sumner gave notice he will to-morrow introduce resolutions declaring the power of Congress on the subject of reconstruction, and the right to exclude the late rebellious States from Congressional representation and from voting on Constitutional amendment.

Mr. Chandler moved, but the Senate refused, to take up House bill repealing the act authorizing the President to issue proclamation of amnesty &c. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Wentworth offered a resolution which was adopted, insisting upon the adoption of the Constitutional amendment, before the House will consider the proposition of the Southern States to admit their representatives.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

APLICATION will be made to the Legislature at its present session, for a charter for the Hoover Hill Mining Company.

Dec 4-w1m*

CLOTHING!

JUST received a new supply of the latest Styles, and at very low Prices. I call particular attention to my large stock of Over Coats, which I will sell at very low prices.

Oct 22-tf A. KLINE.

FOR SALE

THE Brick Store and lot, on Fayetteville St., in Raleigh belonging to the N. C. Publishing Company. Sealed proposals will be received until the 12th. of December, for the purchase of the same. The Company reserves the right, to reject, any or all of said bids.

W. H. CUNINGGIM,

Nov 23-1w Agent.

For Sale or Rent.

MY PLANTATION on Shocco Creek, in Warren County, 15 miles South of Warrenton. The place contains 650 acres of splendidly Timbered Land, open Land enough to work 10 or 15 hands; has no improvements except a Gin House. Persons wishing to buy or rent will be allowed reasonable terms. Apply to

MRS. W. H. FOLK.

Nov. 21-1m Warrenton, N. C.

DEC. 3rd. 1866. DEC 3rd. 1866.

LATEST ARRIVALS

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

2 Cases Men's English Style double Decker water proof Boots.

3 Cases men's double solid Calf Skin Boots.

10 Cases men's double soled wax Leather Brogans, extraordinary stock and quality.

6 Cases Womens and Childrens extra heavy shoes. Lower than they can be bought in the City.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

200 Split Zephyr Nubias at 75 cents worth 1.50.
200 Worsted Hoods at 75 cents worth 1.25.
Also, a large lot of Ladies Winter dress goods at greatly reduced prices.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

15,000 Yds., New Style Winter Calico,
12,000 Yds., Bleached and Brown Domestics,
at astonishing Low prices.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!

A LARGE Lot Ladies and Misses Fashionable Furs, Capes, Muffs, Tippets and Cuffs at lower prices, than any House North or South.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

Dec 3-tf

RALEIGH AND GASTON RAIL ROAD.

Through Freight Tariff.

NORTH AND SOUTH,

BY THE AIR LINE ROUTE!

WE are now prepared to ship all kinds of Freight through to New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore, on through bills of lading, giving through receipts, at the *lowest rate.*

THIS IS THE LINE FOR SHIPPERS.

Your Goods will be Handled only Once.

Through connections close, no delay, time and expense less than by any other route. Insurance trifling, compared with other routes. We take goods to and from Columbia, S. C. and all intermediate stations, with more promptness and dispatch than any Express Company at about one fourth the cost.

TAKE NOTICE.

Persons shipping goods South will ship through the following agents and by the following named Steamship Companies and no *other.*

FROM NEW YORK,

By the Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Co., Livingston, Fox & Co., agents, No. 88 Liberty Street, or Pier 36 North River N. Y.

FROM BALTIMORE,

By the Baltimore Steam packet Company, I. B. Parks agent, foot of Union Dock—and Brandt's line of Steamers.

FROM PHILADELPHIA,

By the Philadelphia and Norfolk Steamship Co., W. B. Clyde & Co., agents No. 14 North Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia.

FROM BOSTON,

By the Boston and Norfolk Steamship Co., E. Sampson & Co., Agents, end of Central Wharf, Boston.

Consign your goods to R. R. Agts, Portmouth Va., and City Point. Goods coming by the way of City Point and Petersburg must be so marked.

C. B. ALLEN,

Dec. 5-tf Freight Agt. R. & G. R. R. Co.

LOUISBURG FEMALE COLLEGE,

FRANKLIN COUNTY, N. C.

FACULTY:

T. M. JONES, A. M. Professor of Natural Science and Belles Letters.
W. F. ALDERMAN, A. M. Professor of Ancient Languages and Mathematics
F. J. HAHN, Professor of Music.
MISS ELIZA MAYHEW, Assistant in the Literary Department.
MISS MOLLIE E. SOUTHALL, and MISS WILHELMINA LEA, Assistants in Music.
MISS L. C. VAN VLECK, Guitar, Drawing and Painting.
MISS MARIA H. DUFFY, Preparatory Department.
MRS. T. M. JONES, Domestic Department.

The Spring Session of 1867, will begin on the 2nd. Wednesday in January and continue 20 weeks.

Charges, reasonable. Number of pupils, limited. Superior advantages afforded.

For full particulars, apply to

T. M. JONES,

Dec 3-1m President.

Enterprise and insert 5 times and send bill

FOR SALE.

A No. 1 Stationary Engine of 18 horse power with a return flue boiler of 25 horse and saw mill complete. For further particulars, address,

DR. R. HOOKER,

Nov 30-tf Boon Hill, N. C.

TUMBLERS AND ANDIRONS.

12 doz. Fluted Tumblers.
6 " Bar Room do.
25 pair Fancy and Cast Iron fire Dogs.

J. BROWN,

Nov 30-tf With HART & LEWIS.

EXCELSIOR CLUB HOUSE,

Hillsboro' Street,

NEXT door to the Exchange Hotel; conducted on the European Plan. Hot meals served at all hours, and at the shortest notice. Superior wines and Liquors constantly on hand.

T. F. LEE,

Nov 30-tf Proprietor.

WANTED,

A copy of the "WIDOW BEDOTT PAPERS." Any one having a copy to dispose of can obtain a reasonable price by applying at this Office.

BALL-ROOM BOOKS.

HOWE'S Ball Room Hand Book; Containing upwards of Three Hundred Dances, including the latest and most fashionable, with Illustrations, Explanations and the most approved Figures and Calls for the Changes &c., 50 cts.

ETIQUETTE OF THE BALL-ROOM; OR THE DANCER'S COMPANION; containing Remarks on Etiquette, 64 sets of Cotillions and Fancy Dances; Instructions for setting Figures to Music and Music to Figures, Calling, Formation of Sets, playing Dance Music &c. 25 cts.

BALL ROOM PROMPTER; Containing Calls for the different Changes and Figures to all the Principal Quadrilles, Cotillions, Country and Fancy Dances. 12 cts.

Mailed, post paid.

OLIVER DITSON & CO.,

Publishers, 277 Washington Street, Boston.

Dec. 3-4t

AUCTION SALE

OF

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

WILL be sold at Public Auction at Raleigh N. C. on the 5th. day of December 1866, the following articles of Government Property, viz:

Thirty-six Horses.
One Ambulance.
Six Army Wagons.
Nine S. S. Lead Harness.
Thirteen S. S. Wheel Harness.
Twenty-eight Wagon Covers, and a large lot of other Quartermaster's property.

Sale to take place at the Baptist Grove, Raleigh N. C. and to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

TERMS CASH U. S. CURRENCY.

G. VAN. S. AIKEN,

1st. Lieut. 6th. N. Y. Infantry.

OFFICE, A. A. Q. M. A. A. Q. M.

Raleigh, N. C. Nov. 24-10t

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will sell at Auction, at White Oak plantation, in Johnston County, five miles west of Clayton,

DECEMBER 12TH. 1866,

200 barrels of Corn, 10,000 pounds Fodder, a lot Sweet Potatoes, Fat Hogs, Sows and Pigs, four good Mules, seventeen head of Cattle, two Carriages, three Buggies, two Wagons, three Carts, and five setts Harness, a good assortment of Farming Utensils, one sett Blacksmith Tools, one fine Piano; also a 60 gallon Brandy Still new.

And a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

ALSO, AT THE SAME TIME, WILL BE SOLD

A 15 Barrel Turpentine Still,
A 30 Barrel Rosin Still.

The Stills can be seen at Clayton.

TERMS CASH.

ALEX. MILLER.

White Oak, Nov 15-3twtds*

"SOUTHERN BELLE"

HOOP SKIRTS

Full size for Misses and Children,
Just received at

Oct12-tf C. T. COOKE'S.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other expectorant is too patent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

We can only assure the public, that its quality is carefully kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all that it has ever done.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of our remedies, but space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our American Almanac in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the complaints they cure.

Those who require an *alterative medicine* to purify the blood will find AYER'S COMP. EXT. SARSAPARILLA the remedy to use. Try it once, and you will know its value.

Prepared by J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by

Williams & Haywood, P. F. Pescud, Raleigh, N. C., and Dealers generally.

Oct 3-2m

Branch Sons & Co.

AUGUSTA, GA.

THOS. BRANCH, & CO.,

RICHMOND, VA.

THOMAS BRANCH & SONS,

BANKERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

PETERSBURG, VA., Nov. 28th. 1866.

We are paying the highest rates for Bank Notes and Northern Securities; will hand returns with check on New York, Richmond or Petersburg, for all packages sent to our care, at best rates.

We will buy old North Carolina Bonds, Coupons, Registered, scratched &c, also detached coupons.

Railroad Stock bought and sold.

The following are our present rates for N. C. Bank notes.

NORTH CAROLINA.	
Bank of Cape Fear	26
" Charlotte	5
" Clarendon	9
" Commerce	16
" Fayetteville	15
" Lexington	15
" " at Graham	25
" North Carolina	97½
" Roxboro'	97½
" Thomasville	97½
" Wadesborough	24
" Washington	85
" Wilmington	21
" Yancoyville	7
Commercial Bank Wilmington	30
Farmer's Bank of North Carolina	27
Greensboro' Mutual Insurance Co.	0
Merchants' Bank of Newbern	23
Miners' and Planters' Bank	26

THOMAS BRANCH & SONS,

Bankers and Commission Merchants Petersburg, Va.

Nov. 22-3m.

200 TOBACCO FARMS

(NEW LANDS) FOR SALE IN THE PIEDMONT DISTRICT OF

VIRGINIA

NEAR THE NORTH CAROLINA LINE.

THE above lands lying in Carroll county Va., East of the Blue Ridge, are so well known as being the best Tobacco Lands, in the South, a description is unnecessary. They are offered in farms of 100 to 320 acres each, at from $3.00 to 5.00 per acre—$1 00 per acre cash—the balance on as long a credit as purchasers desire.

Address, or apply to

T. B. WIGFALL,

Hillsville P. O. Carroll Co., Virginia.

Dec 1-dawlm*

Notice.

THE Trustees of Greensboro Female College are requested to meet in Greensboro in the basement of the Methodist Church on the 12th. of December next. A punctual attendance is earnestly desired.

J. E. WILLIAMSON,

Nov 23-td President.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE }
WILMINGTON & MANCHESTER, R. R. }
WILMINGTON, N. C. Nov. 26th. 1866. }

THE Wilmington & Manchester R. R. Co., hereby gives notice that it has placed to the credit of the first preferred first Mortgage Bondholders with M. K. Jesup & Co., 54 Broadway, New York, the semi annual interest due on said bonds on Dec. 1st. 1866. Holders of coupons will please collect their interest.

HENRY M. DRANE,

Nov 26-5t President.

THE SENTINEL.

WM. R. PELL, Proprietor.

NEW STORE.

New Goods! New Goods!!

NEW GOODS!!!

CALL AND SEE MY STOCK OF

DRESS AND FANCY GOODS:

Embroidered Poplins,
Balmorals,
Alpacas,
Flannels,
Calicoes,

SHAWLS, HOOP SKIRTS, CLOAKS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

Ladies will find my assortment the most attractive in the City.

I invite Gentlemen to call and see my assortment of

CLOTHING.

I am determined to please all who favor us with a call, in the quality and prices of Goods.

No House in the City shall undersell us.

J. ROSENBAUM,
15 Fayetteville St.,
Oct. 31—3m (One door below I. E. HEARTT.)

WATCHES, JEWELRY &c.

I HAVE returned from the North with a new and Fashionable assortment. I invite my old Friends and the members of the Legislature to call at the old Store where I have been for 25 years. Don't pass by without calling. What I sell, YOU MAY DEPEND ON; if Gold or Plated you will get the article wanted, or no sale and money returned. Buy of those you can rely on.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired by the very best and experienced Workman. Cash paid for old Gold and Silver.

The following are some of the articles for sale, for *cash only* at small profits.

GOLD.

Gold and Silver Watches, Gentlemens and Ladies' Chains, Breast Pins and Ear Rings, Thimbles and Finger Rings, Sleave Buttons and Collar Buttons, Shirt Buttons and Vest Hooks, Spectacles and Keys, Thimbles and Pens, Silver Spoons and Napkin Rings, Silver Thimbles &c.

PLATED GOODS,

Castors, Cups and Salt Stands, Table, Tea and Desert Spoons &c.

A Fine and large assortment of Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles to suit all eyes.

A Beautiful assortment of Gold Plated, and Jett Goods, something new. Walking Canes.

Table Cutlery very best. Those celebrated Roger's Pocket Knives, Razors and Scissors.

Assortment of Yankee Clocks.

JOHN C. PALMER.

Nov 15-tf
Salisbury *Watchman* insert 6 times.

Wanted,

SHOEMAKERS to work on Ladies, Misses and Childrens pegged Shoes.

R. W. & J. M. SHELLY,
Nov 16-2w* Thomasville, N. C.

Application for Charter.

Application will be made to the Legislature at the ensuing session, to Charter the North Carolina Savings Insurance and Banking Company.

Nov 15-1m*

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.,

NOVEMBER, 21, 1866.

TO THE CREDITORS OF THE BANK OF CLARENDON AT FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

AT the Fall Term 1866 of the Court of Equity for Cumberland county, in the State of North Carolina, the undersigned was appointed Commissioner of the Bank of Clarendon at Fayetteville, pursuant to the provisions of the Statute ratified March 12th, 1866, entitled "an act to enable the Banks of the State to close their business."

Public Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the Bank of Clarendon at Fayetteville, to prefer and establish their demands against said Bank, by the first day of June, A. D. 1868.

JNO. W. SANFORD,
Nov 23-1w5t Commissioner.

INDIGO,

Madder, and other Dye Stuffs, now in Store.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
Oct 27-tf Wholesale Grocers.

Zell's Super Phosphate Bone
" " " LIME.

These Fertilizers are recommended as being equal to any in use, and are offered in any quantity at the cost of transportation above Baltimore prices.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
Nov 8-tf

Valuable Town Property for Sale.

WILL be offered at public Sale, on the premises, on Saturday, the 8th. day of December next, that valuable Lot in the City of Raleigh, known as No. 207, formerly the residence of Secretary Hill, lying on the North side of Hillsborough Street and containing one Acre.

It will be divided into two lots of 105 feet front each, on Hillsboro' Street.

Terms made known on day of sale.

GEO. W. MORDECAI,
Raleigh, Oct 25-2awtds. Trustee.

N. C. Rail Road Meeting.

A MEETING of the Stockholders of the North Carolina Rail Road Company will be held in Raleigh, on Wednesday, the 12th. day of December next, for the purpose of considering the By Laws and Regulations proposed by the committee, and also such amendments to the Charter as may be suggested.

A punctual attendance, either in person or by proxy, is earnestly requested.

THOMAS WEBB,
Nov 9-1awld President.

Standard and Progress, Raleigh; Dispatch and Journal, Wilmington; Patriot, Greensboro; North State, Salisbury, and Democrat, Charlotte, copy.

FARMS FOR RENT.

I HAVE THREE FARMS, IN CLOSE CONTIGuity, in the County of Beaufort, which I offer to rent for the ensuing year.

These Farms are situated between the towns of Washington and Newbern, ten miles from the former and twenty from the latter place. The locality is a healthy one. I prefer to rent all together; failing in this, I will rent separately.

To my son, who is now on these farms, and to Maj. Bowman, residing upon the premises, I refer for full information. Persons desiring to rent will make their wishes known to me at this place.

Apply immediately to W. A. BLOUNT,
Nov. 3—1m Raleigh, N. C.

☞ *Journal*, Wilmington, and *Commercial*, Newbern, copy ten days and forward bills to Gen. B.

HIGHEST CASH Price paid for RAGS, by

W. ROBERT ANDREWS,
Oct 29-1m Wholesale and Retail Grocer.

CHOICE AND RELIABLE

MEDICINES,

PAINTS, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Spices, Instruments, Brushes, Medical Saddle Bags, Cases and Chests, Toilet articles, Perfumery, Window Glass and PURE SALAD OIL AND LICORICE AND TONQUA BEANS,

IN WHOLECASES, and the most Popular Remedies, FOR ALL DISEASES, EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL AT

PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

RALEIGH, N. C.

Being desirous of securing a certain amount of "GREEN BACKS," MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION, VISITORS, and all my friends and acquaintances, who have a surplus, and need supplies of Medicines, and other articles in the DRUG LINE, are most cordially invited to call, or send in their memorandums, and make an EXCHANGE. The most satisfactory inducements will be offered.

Special attention is called to the following preparations and all who are *suffering*, expect to *suffer*, or know others who are liable to *suffer*, should not fail to secure a Bottle of his FAMOUS DIARRHEA SYRUP. Which is regarded for 10 or 12 years past by many in this community as a *specific* for that and kindred diseases. *Many hundreds of soldiers and others have been cured with one dose*—Price 50 cts.

After a great many experiments, he has succeeded in preparing a LOTION, the constituent parts of which is dissolved in Rose Water, which with one or two exceptions has never failed to cure *in 2 or 3 days* the most obstinate form of *Camp Itch and Simelar Cutaneous* diseases Price 50.

He also reminds the reader that this is the Season for Sowing *Turnip Seed*, and that he has a full supply of *fresh* and reliable. *Ruta Buga Flat Dutch, Purple Top strap leaved* and other *Turnip Seed*.

P. F. PESCUD.

June 18-tf

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT SWEEPS THE FIELD; NEW IMPROVEMENTS;

LOW PRICES;
DOES NOT CLOG;
HAS NO COMPLICATIONS OF GATES OR COSTLY FLUME WORK;
COMPACT FOR SHIPMENT;
GREAT WATER-SAVER;
THE ONLY WHEEL THAT EXCELS OVERSHOTS;
GOLD MEDAL AWARDED BY AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR SUPERIORITY.

Shafting and Gearing furnished when required.

GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL,
No. 96 Liberty Street
New York.

Agents: A. Y. LEE, Society Hill, S. C., and SAML. BAKER, Graniteville, S. C.
Aug. 13-6m

IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN

COACH AND SADDLERY

HARDWARE.

MACKENZIE BROTHERS

Late Thomas Mackenzie & Son

No. 222 Baltimore St., BALTIMORE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1825

Felloes, Hubs, Spokes, Springs, Canvass, Varnish, Carriage Bolts, Tire Bolts, Moss, Wheels, Saddle Trees, Hog Skins, Sheep skins, Shoe Thread, Saddlers' Hair Enameled Leather, Bag Leather, Skirting, Harness Leather, Stirrups, Bits, &c., &c.

Also, all other articles appertaining to the business.

Sept. 5-6m

CHANGE OF RAILROAD SCHEDULE

OFFICE ATLANTIC & N. C. R. R. Co., NEWBERN, N. C., Oct. 1, 1866.

On and after Monday next Mail Train will run daily as follows:

Leave Morehead City	7 15 A. M.
Arrive at Newport	7 42 "
Leave Newport	7 45 "
Arrive at Newbern	9 00 "
Leave Newbern	9 15 "
Arrive at Kinston	10 53 "
Leave Kinston	11 00 "
Arrive at Mosely Hall	11 35 "
Leave Mosely Hall	11 42 "
Arrive at Goldsboro'	12 15 P. M.

RETURNING.

Leave Goldsboro'	3 30 P. M.
Leave Mosely Hall	4 10 "
Leave Kinston	4 52 "
Leave Newbern	6 40 "
Leave Newport	8 00 "
Arrive at Morehead City	8 30 "

Passenger tarin connects with North Carolina Railroad Train going West at 12 45 P. M., and returning leaves after arrival of Wilmington and Weldon Railroad train going South.

Passengers from the West wait from 11 20 A. M., to 3 30 P. M.

The accommodation train will leave Morehead City on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, returning every alternate day as follows:

Leave Morehead City (Station)	4 00 A. M.
Leave Newbern	7 00 "
Leave Kinston	11 30 "
Arrive at Goldsboro'	1 00 P. M.

RETURNING.

Leave Goldsboro' at	6 00 A. M.
Leave Kinston at	8 30 "
Leave Newbern at	12 00 M.
Arrive at Morehead City (Station) at	2 30 P. M.

This train leaves Goldsboro' Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays after arrival of Wilmington and Weldon Railroad train going North and arrives every alternate day in Goldsboro' at 5 15 P. M.—a later train than mail train for passengers going North.

WM. M. HARVEY,
Oct 3-3m Sup't of Transportation.

JORDAN & CARR,

Successors to Geo. B. Jones & Co.,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

135 Sycamore St.,

PETERSBURG, Va.,

DEAL IN

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Window Glass, Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery, Spices &c.

As they purchase their goods in person, or through their Agents residing at the North, exclusively for Cash and from first hands only, they can offer inducements equal to any *Jobbing House, North or South*. Merchants, Physicians, and others are earnestly invited to examine their Stock.

WALTER B. JORDAN, JOSEPH CARR.
sept 15-3m

50 BOXES MACY'S

Adamantine Candles, in 20lb. Boxes. Also in 6lb. Cartons. These are the best Candles known to the trade.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
Oct 27-tf

COTTON GINS.

THE GENUINE GEORGIA COTTON GINS

Emory's Cotton Gins with Condenser,
Eagle Gins,
RAILWAY HORSE POWERS
Lever Horse Powers.
CAST IRON GIN WHEEL SEGMENTS,

COTTON PRESSES,

HAY PRESSES,
RUBBER AND LEATHER BELTING,
Corn Shellers,

STRAW CUTTERS,

GRUB HOES,
AMES' SHOVELS AND SPADES,

Collins' Axes; and a full assortment of Agricultural Implements and Hardware of every kind.

Send for Catalogue.

MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.
Sept 3-3m Newbern, N. C.

MAJ. JAMES M. MAYO,

OF EDGECOMBE Co., N. C.

WITH

KADER BIGGS & CO.,

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

KADER BIGGS, J. J. BIGGS. } NORFOLK, VA.

Special attention paid to the sale of COTTON and all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE.

LIBERAL ADVANCES ON CONSIGNMENTS.

BAGGING and ROPE furnished at lowest Market Prices, payable in COTTON.

June 29-6m

Important to The People.

A. W. FRAPS,

DEALER IN FURNITURE.

West Side Fayetteville Street,

Next to Mahler's Jewelry Store, and opposite the Market,

Invites Attention from City and Country to his large and elegant stock of furniture, on hand and to arrive, consisting of complete chamber Setts, Mattrasses of various designs and qualities, suitable for Cottage or Palace. His supply of SOFAS, PARLOR, DINING ROOM and OFFICE CHAIRS, &c., &c., is not excelled in the State.

UNDERTAKING.

He respectfully announces that he has added to his other business, that of undertaking, and is now ready to supply those who may require them, Coffins of any desired quality. He has the best material for woodwork, elaborate silver plain mountings, plating, etc., and a new HEARSE, of modern pattern and finish.—He is therefore in condition to furnish everything requisite for funeral occasions and will attend to all orders for his services, in this line, with promptitude.

Oct 27-3m.

ASSETS $4,000,000. ASSETS $4,000,000.

SEPT. 1st. 1866.

ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF

HARTFORD, CONN.

W. H. CROW,

General Agent,

For the State of North Carolina, Petersburg, Va., and surrounding Counties.

IN addition to the loss and prompt payment of Justus Kinseys policy for $5,000, is now added another loss, by the death of J. E. Weeks, of Elizabeth City, N. C. for $5,000, and again promptly settled by the Ætna.

By this practical illustration of the advantages of Life Insurance, it is commended to the confidence and support of every one desirous of providing for surviving loved ones.

As an investment merely, a Life Insurance Policy is as safe an investment of funds as can be made.—The principal, generally, is not only many times in excess of the amount paid, but in a sound company it has no rival for security, and no species of Government bonds are a more desirable investment.

W. H. CROW, Gen. Agent.
Oct 11-3m Office North of Capitol.

THE RALEIGH NATIONAL BANK

OF

NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, N. C.

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY & FINANCIAL AGENT

Authorized September 12th, 1865.

DIRECTORS:

R. W. Pulliam, *Pres't.* C. P. Mendenhall,
W. H. Willard. Geo. W. Swepson,
W B. Gulick, *Cashier.*

This Bank is now open for the transaction of Banking business.

Gold and Silver Coin, Domestic Exchange, and United States, State and local Securities bought and sold.

Uncurrent money discounted on the most favorable terms. Deposites received and careful attention paid to the accounts of business men and firms.

Collections made at all points in the State of North Carolina. 56-1y.

NOW BEING RECEIVED!

100 Barrels Superior and Extra Flour,
16 Firkins prime Sweet Goshen Butter,
3,000 lbs. Prime Factory and Dairy Cheese,
3,000 lbs. Prime Leaf Lard,
100 Barrels Brown and Refined Sugars,
50 Bags Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee,
1,000 Boxes Candles, Sperm and Adamantine,
15 Bbls. Crackers,
50 Gross Blacking,
50 Boxes Family and other Soaps,
5,000 lbs. Clear Bacon Sides,
5,000 " Shoulders,

These goods are offered at the lowest prices to the trade.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
Nov 8-tf

GOLDSBORO FEMALE COLLEGE.

NEW Classes will be formed the 1st. of January 1867. This will be a very favorable time for young Ladies to enter the School. No vacation till the 1st. July. *Terms very moderate.* A full corps of experienced Teachers, male and female. Prof. E. W. Adams will then resume his place in the Faculty. Our prospects are very encouraging, and we expect soon to have as full and flourishing a school as we had before the war. Send for a circular. Address,

Rev. S. MILTON FROST, A. M.
Goldsboro, Nov 28-2awdw

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD CO.,

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 23rd. 1866.

THE attention of shippers is called to the

Great Through Freight Air Line,

which is now in full and successful operation from New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to Columbia, S. C., *via* S. & R. R., or P. B R. R. & C. R. R., N C. R. R., and C. & S. C. R. R., carrying freights North and South with greater dispatch and low or rates than any other route.

Attention is particularly called to advertisement of C. B. Allen, freight agent of this road.

W. G. LEWIS, Gen. Supt.
Aug. 23-tf R. & G. R. R. CO.
Standard and Progress copy till forbid.

NEW FOUNDRY

AND

MACHINE SHOP

IN CHARLOTTE, N. C.

M. MARTIN & CO.,

Having removed their works from Stowesville, Gaston county, to Charlotte, respectfully inform their old patrons and the public generally that they have opened a

Foundry and Machine Shop

at the old Navy Yard lot, in the City of Charlotte, where they are prepared to make all sorts of

CASTINGS

for Steam Engines Mills Factories, Water Wheels, Cane Mills, Farming Implements, &c., &c

REPAIRING.

Particular attention will be paid to repairing of all kinds.

All work shall be done in the very nicest style, and the best material used.

M. MARTIN,
JOHN WILKES.
July 2-t

N. F. RIVES, M. D., T. A. PROCTOR, M. D.

RIVES & PROCTOR,

SUCCESSORS TO Dr. N. F. RIVES,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL BRUGGISTS,

107 Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va.,

OFFER to the Fall trade a complete stock of everything usually kept in a first class Drug House.

Cash or C. O. D. orders solicited and promptly filled at the very lowest market rates.

Mr. T. C. CAMPBELL, formerly with Geo. B. Jones & Co., is with us and will be pleased to serve his friends.

Sept 8-3m.

NEW ARRANGEMENT ON R & G. RAIL ROAD.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD COMPANY, SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, Nov. 28th. 1866.

ON and after Thursday, Nov. 29th., 1866, trains on the Raleigh and Gaston R. R. will run as follows:

Mail train leaves	Raleigh,	7.15, A. M.
" "	Arrives at Weldon	2.00, P. M.
" "	leaves Weldon at	11.00, A. M.
" "	Arrives at Raleigh	6.00, P. M.
Accommodation train leaves	Raleigh	8.00, P. M.
"	Arrives at Weldon	2.30, A. M.
"	leaves Weldon at	7.15, P. M.
"	Arrives at Raleigh	6.30, A. M.

The mail trains connect, with P. R. R. & S & R. R. R. & Old Bay line Steamers going North, and with N. C. R. R. going South,

Accommodation train connects at Weldon with train on P. R. R going North making through connections to New York.

Accommodation train leaving Weldon at 7.15 P. M. connects with trains from the North on P. R. R. & S. & R. R. R. & Annamissie line, and also with train from the South on the W. & W. R. R. and at Raleigh with train for the West and South on N. C. R. R.

Persons having business in Petersburg or Richmond can take 8.00 P. M., Accommodation train and spend the next day in Petersburg, or Richmond and return, arriving in Raleigh the following morning to breakfast.

W. G. LEWIS,
Nov 28-tf. Gen. Supt.
Progress and Standard copy.

Office N. C. Railroad Co.,

COMPANY SHOPS, Nov. 20, 1866.

THE HOLDERS of the Bonds of the North Carolina Railroad Company, are requested to furnish the President with the number of each Bond in their possession, and at the same time signify whether they are willing to renew their Bonds, or whether they will demand payment of the same when they fall due. This information is particularly desired before the 12th day of December next, to be laid before the Stockholders of the Company, who meet in Raleigh on that day.

THOMAS WEBB,
Nov. 21-t12dec. President.

☞ Progress, Standard, Journal and Dispatch, Wilmington; Patriot, Greensboro'; North State and Banner, Salisbury; Democrat, Charlotte, copy till 12th December.

GASTON PLANTATION.

FOR rent or lease that splendid cotton plantation known as the Gaston place, five miles from Newbern, containing 5,000 acres—1,200 acres cleared and ditched, the whole place has been marled and there are inexhaustible marl beds on it. The plantation is admirably adapted to Cotton and Corn and has been in cultivation successively for the last four years.

Apply to
J. L. MOREHEAD, Charlotte, N. C.
or to W. H. SMITH, Halifax, N. C.

Executors of P. G. Evans, dec'd.
Nov 30-4tw2w
Standard copy for two weeks.

FOR RENT.

MY PLANTATION, known as "Montmorency," between Shocco and Sulphur Springs, in Warren County, 12 miles south of Warrenton. The Plantation is in good repair and capable of working 25 hands, has on the place a large and handsome dwelling house, good out houses, Gin House, Blacksmith shop, farming utensils, &c., Provisions; which I will sell on reasonable terms. Also 8 mules, and hands on the place which can be secured by immediate application. I will either rent for money or a part of the crop. Address Mrs. M. K. WILLIAMS.
Nov 21-1m. Warrenton, N. C.

BUGGY MATERIALS.

We have on hand Hickory Spokes and Felloes. Bent finished Shafts, and Hubs. Which we are offering at reduced prices.

-ALSO-

Patent Leather, Enameled Muslin, Drilling and Canvass, and many other articles in this line.

We invite Manufacturer's to give us a call.

J. BROWN,
With HART & LEWIS.
Raleigh, Nov 21-tf

Hotel For Rent.

OFFICE, N. C. R. R. Co.
COMPANY SHOPS, Nov. 20th. 1866.

THE large and commodious Hotel at the Company Shops is for rent, from the first of January next. Proposals for the same may be made to the President before the 12th. day of December next.

THOMAS WEBB,
Nov 21-2awt12Dec President.
Progress and Standard copy.

FOR SALE.

THE BANKING HOUSE AND LOT OF THE BANK of Cape Fear, in this City. Apply to J. G. Burr, Cash., Wilmington, or to

W. H. JONES,
Raleigh, Oct 30-tf Cashier.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD STOCK.

I WILL exchange Stock in the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Company for Coupons of the Old North Carolina Bonds. Apply, at the Raleigh National Bank, to W. B. GULICK,
Raleigh, Nov 21-tf Cashier.

D. D. WHITFORD, GEORGE W. DILL, W. C. WHITFORD

WHITFORD, DILL & CO.,

Shipping, Receiving, Forwarding, and GENERAL COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

NEWBERN, N. C.

Personal attention paid to the sale of Produce.

AGENTS FOR

MURRAY'S N. C. STEAMSHIP LINES

BETWEEN NEWBERN & NEW YORK.

General Vessel Agents.

November 29 98-1y.

VANCE, DOWD & JOHNSTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Having associated themselves together, will practice in the Courts of Mecklenburg, Iredell, Catawba, Davidson, Rowan, Cabarrus and Union, and in the Federal and Supreme Courts.

Claims collected any where in the State.

Mar. 30-196 tf.

P. A. WILEY & CO.

BANKERS, FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

Dealers in Uncurrent Money, Gold and Silver, &c.,

Collections Made,

DEPOSITS RECEIVED.

July 19-tf

BROWN & CUYLER,

General Commission Merchants

93 BEAVER ST. NEW YORK.

JNO. POTTS BROWN,

LATE OF BROWN, DeROSSETT & CO.,

Established in N. York in 1846.

RICHD. M. CUYLER,

OF GEORGIA.

Liberal advances made on Consignments.
Aug. 28-3taw3m

NORTH AMERICA LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

NEW YORK.

TOTAL ASSETTS $706,742.

DIVIDEND FOR 1865 45 PER CENT.

N. D. MORGAN, President.

J. W. MERRILL, Secretary.

The North America Life Insurance Company, from the day of its inauguration to the present time, has outstripped its cotemporaries in growth and prosperity.

Its success is thoroughly attributable to the actual mutual benefit that it grants to the policy-holders, its liberal features, and the perfect security which it is able to guarantee to those whose money is placed with it.

NOTICE, that the North America grants *thirty days' grace* in payment of Renewals, while in other Companies all the money you have invested is forfeited if your premium is not paid by 12 o'clock, noon, *of the day upon which it falls due.*

Life Endowments and Term polices made and full information given by

FREDERIC G. HANSEN,
Agent for North Carolina.
Raleigh, N. C.

P. S. Liberal inducements made to canvassers.
Nov 12-1m*

NEW CLOTH HOUSE,

No. 226, Corner of Charles and Baltimore Streets (SECOND FLOOR)

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE BUILDING,

BALTIMORE, Md.

THE undersigned are now offering a first-class New stock, (at wholesale only) of Foreign and Domestic Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Tweeds, Italian Cloths and all Fabrics belonging to MEN'S and BOYS' WEAR. From long experience and from arrangements with European Agts. and American Factories we promise accommodations equal to the oldest and best established Houses in the trade.

We solicit an Inspection of our Goods.

An examination incurs no obligation to purchase. Fair dealing and prompt attention to orders may be relied on.

FULLERTON & WEST.

THOS. D. FULLERTON, late with HAMILTON
H. M. WEST, EASTER & Co.
Sept 14-3m.

KITTRELL'S SPRINGS

FEMALE COLLEGE,

Granville County, N. C.,

(Within half a mile of Kittrell's Depot, on the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road.)

THE PRESENT SESSION WILL CLOSE ON the 23rd of December, The next Session will open on the 1st Wednesday in January. No vacation given in the Winter.

A new building has just been completed, by which a large additional number can be accommodated.

For particulars, address,

Rev. C. B. RIDDICK, *President.*
Nov. 3—2m Kittrell's Springs, N. C.

JOHN W. COSBY,

CIVIL ENGINEER AND ARCHITECT.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WILL furnish Plans and Specifications for Dwellings, Churches, Factory Buildings, Jails and every description of Building; Also, all kinds of drawings with promptness and on reasonable terms.
Nov 8-tf

BENNETT, VAN PELT & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

109 WATER STREET,

NEW YORK.

ALFRED R. BENNETT, JAS. C. VAN PELT, } NEW YORK. CHAS. H. BENNETT, Raleigh, N. C.

Liberal advances to Planters & Shippers.

All consignments to us covered by Insurance.

Sept 14-3m*

A LARGE AND VALUABLE DWELLING HOUSE & LOTS FOR SALE IN WARRENTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

PAUL F. FAISON, AND OTHERS, EX PARTE, } *In Warren Court of Equity.*

By virtue of a decree made in the above cause, at Fall Term 1866, of the Court of Equity for Warren County, I shall offer for sale, at the Court House door in the Town of Warrenton, on a credit of twelve months on the 15th. day of December next, the large and commodious House and the Lots belonging thereto, in the Town of Warrenton, adjoining the lands of John T. Williams and others, it being the premises on which Harrodd Faison, deceased formerly, resided in said Town. Bond with approved security will be required of the purchaser.

C. M. COOK, C. M. E.
Warrenton, Oct 29-2aw6w

JAS. L. HATHAWAY AND UTLEY

(Formerly HATHAWAY & Co., Importers of MOLASSES and SUGAR, Wilmington, N. C.)

Shipping and Commission Merchants,

171 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

We solicit consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, Sheetings, Yarns, Tobacco, and other Southern Products, to the sale of which our prompt personal attention will be given. We will make liberal advances upon receipt of Invoice and Bill of Lading. All Merchandise and Produce shipped to us for sale are insured from point of shipment, with or without advice. Invoices should always accompany each shipment.

Both of us having had over twenty years' experience in business in the South, and our J. L. HATHAWAY three years in New York, we feel confident we can secure full prices for our friends who will favor us with their consignments.

REFER TO—Kemp P. Battle, Public Treasurer of N. C. and W. H. & R. S. Tucker, Raleigh, N. C.

JAS. L. HATHAWAY, WM. R. UTLEY.
Aug. 20-6m

JUST RECEIVED.

GENT'S FRENCH FELT HATS.

BRIGHTON,

"How's That?"

PARK, and all latest styles Wool Hats, for men and youths, and CAPS of every description.

A. N. & J. McKIMMON,
Sept 5-tf

1866. FALL TRADE 1866.

M'ILWAINE & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS.

No. 79 Sycamore Street,

Petersburg, Virginia,

TAKE PLEASURE IN INFORMING THEIR friends and the trade generally that the steady increase of their business has rendered it necessary for them to add two rooms to their Dry Goods Department, together with a large and convenient entrance from Tabb street, which arrangement gives them a most spacious Sales-room, well lighted, and enables them by this increased accommodation to add largely to their Fall Supply.

They beg leave to invite particular attention to their extensive assortment of

Ready-Made Clothing,

made to order under the supervision of Mr. A. S. SHAFER, whose long experience in this department of business, in this city, has made him familiar with the wants of Merchants in Virginia and North Carolina. Anticipating a heavy Trade this Fall, their stock will be found unusually large, embracing a general assortment of

American and Foreign

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

together with a full line of

NOTIONS,

which having been purchased for cash, they have no hesitation in saying to the Trade, that they are prepared to offer such inducements as will insure satisfaction.

Capt. EDWARD GRAHAM and Mr. JOHN McNEECE have charge of this Department, and will be pleased to exhibit our stock to buyers visiting this market. McILWAINE & CO.

sept 15-3m

NOTICE.

THE firm of JAMES McKIMMON & SONS having been dissolved by the death of James McKimmon, Sr., the business will be conducted hereafter under the name and style of

A. N. & J. McKIMMON.

Thanking our friends and the public generally for the patronage so liberally extended to the old Firm, we respectfully ask a continuance of the same to the new.

Promising, by strict attention to business, to use our utmost exertions to please.

A. N. McKIMMON,
J. McKIMMON.
Aug. 27-3m

J. W. VICK, of Wilmngt'n. C. P. MEBANE, of Alamance Co., W. D. REYNOLDS & BRO., of Norfolk Va.

VICK, MEBANE & CO.,

GROCERS.

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Corner Chesnut and Water Streets,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Consignments solicited. Cash advances made on consignments in hand.

Nov 2—3m

FOR RENT.

A VALUABLE COTTON PLANTATION. Apply at

THIS OFFICE.
Nov 12-tf

YARBROUGH HOUSE, RALEIGH, N. C.

IN taking charge of this well known Hotel, I promise the public that it shall be kept and conducted in a style that will give entire satisfaction to its patrons and guests.

The rooms have recently been refurnished, and the entire house thoroughly renovated. It is beyond all comparison

The best House in the City,

and shall be kept in a style worthy of the house.

W. G. RIDDICK,
Nov 9-tf Proprietor.

CONCENTRATED LYE,—an article of great excellence in domestic economy,

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
Oct 27-tf Wholesale Grocers,

Corn, Corn Meal and Family Flour,

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
Oct 27-tf Wholesale Grocers, No. 98, Fayetteville St.